The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 298. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec.				
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915.				
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	..
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	17th. Dec.	28th. Dec.
Tenshima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	29st. Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4643	30th. Dec.	11th. Jan. 15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured.

180—A2

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S S Flaminian	3,500	23rd Dec

This steamer is a B Class steamer but carries both surgeon and stewardess. The fare to Liverpool is 473 single and 726 return

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi ..	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool. ..	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
KASARA,	1,195	Thurs. 17th Dec.		
LHASA,	2,134,	Fri. 18th December,		*Direct.
DUMRA,	1,695	Mon. 21st Dec.	11a.m.,	†P. B. D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 17th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Biera, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

15th December, 1914.

CHRISTMAS 1914
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA'S
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.
BOMBAY & POONA.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb.1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S .. "Circassia" ..	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26th Aprl.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	441	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.
Hours 9 to 6. Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

GIFTS FOR MEN

A piece of Gift-Jewellery given to a lady always remains an intimate and most treasured possession. Its sentimental value gives it lasting life in the thought of the wearer, and every body knows that what is of little use becomes naturally a stale gift. A Necklace, a Bracelet, a Ring, Earrings, Armlets, Pendants apart from articles in silver of Home-value will all find special favour but more so when the article carries distinctiveness and exquisite daintiness to make a favourite or a wearable ornament always. This refers to

GIFTS FOR LADIES

What about Gifts for men? It is not often that special announcements are possible with regard to any attention being given to or changes devoted to designs of small Knick-knacks or requirements of daily life as demanded by the male sex. On this occasion, however, we will venture to announce that we can meet demands from our present stock in quite a variety of suitable gifts. If you can afford to be extravagant, your selection will doubtless rest on something in gold and in which metal our stock will suggest many ideas. We would mention that if the gift-receiver is a busy man, MORDAN'S gold and silver PENCIL CASES, POCKET PENKNIVES, TABLE SILVE-MOUNTED APPOINTMENT SLATES, CALENDARS and Silver INKSTANDS will come in for consideration in view of the variety we are showing. There are ideas also in articles of personal adornment like SCARF PINS, SAFETY PINS, Complete TIE SETS (2 Tie supports, 2 Safeties and Scarf clip). There is, however, nothing more appreciated than a pair of SLEEVE LINKS—not the hollow reply to the demand for "something cheaper"—but the solid links which will wear a lifetime, SLEEVE LINKS on which the wearer's monogram or crest can be engraved. VEST BUTTONS will also form an attraction for many. For the economical we can supply many of the foregoing in silver.

For the SMOKER we can offer splendid value in CIGARETTE CASES in many fancies and in Gold and Silver, TOBACCO BOXES, CIGAR CASES, HOLDERS and MATCH BOXES.

For those in Military service, Volunteers and Cycle Motorists a SANDWICH BOX or a POCKET SPIRIT FLASK would be items of appreciation. Then there are selections from what may be termed HOME WANTS like PHOTO FRAMES, CLOCKS and WATCHES, HAIR BRUSH SETS, CIGAR and CIGARETTE BOXES, TABLE CIGAR LIGHTERS, ASH TRAYS &c., &c.

Finally THE CAMERA. What better attraction for outdoor amusement for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS? We can show you cameras with lenses which are unapproached by the those of any other make in the world.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 294

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—If you have not visited the hill enquire with your friends where to stay? Or kindly ask for a booklet in which we have been compared by visitors after trying other hotels. 4488

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—P. O. P. PRINTER WANTED. Apply BAITHOUSE & Co., Photographers, Poona. 4724

PARTNER wanted, willing to invest Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 in a Dairy. Apply to Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4722

WANTED.—An old carved BLACK WOOD TWO-FOLD SCREEN. Apply to Box No. 1071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4728

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTE. EMPLOYMENT, by well educated Italian in any capacity. Sound knowledge of export and import, and general office routine, willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to "M. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a nobleman. Apply to "LAND MANAGER". Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED at once for the BOMBAY CUSTOMS MOTOR LAUNCHES an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H.P. Initial salary will depend on abilities. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge Preventive Service Office, Town Custom House.

EXPERT LEVELLER required for work in Poona, pay according to qualifications. Also EXPERT TRACER required for work in Poona. PRINTING should be a strong feature. Apply immediately in writing with copies of testimonials stating age and last salary to:—The CONSULTING SURVEYOR to GOVERNMENT P. W D. Secretariat, Bombay. 4733

REQUIRED a State Surgeon. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications and free furnished house. Those educated in Europe will be preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of January 1915, and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and photographs which will not be returned.
THE HOME MINISTER,
Alwar State,
3051 (Rajputana).

APPLICATIONS for the quasi-permanent appointment of European Sanitary Superintendent for the Health Department of the Delhi Municipality, will be received by the Secretary, Delhi Municipal Committee, up to the 23rd December 1914. No one need apply who has not had Sanitary experience. Candidates must be well educated, able to ride, and have a thorough knowledge of the Vernacular. Pay Rs. 200 p. m. inclusive. Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
J. G. BEAZLEY, I. C. S.,
Secretary,
3079 Municipal Committee, Delhi.

WANTED.

WANTED LADY TEACHERS & GRADUATES (Christian prefered), for High School. Apply to Box No. 1092 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4729

WANTED:—5 NATIVE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, Persian Gulf. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1091 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4738

WANTED:—Ex-SOLDIER for general overseer's work in Refinery, Persian Gulf. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1093 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4738 A

DANCING.—Private lessons or class tuition, proficiency guaranteed. Practice dances arranged: For terms apply to Box No. 1084 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4703

WANTED on Salary and Commission young and energetic Parsees for canvassing Life Insurance Business for Bombay. Apply to the INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD., 113, Esplanade Rd., Fort. 4732

WANTED. CHIEF AGENT in Bombay to TOM VICTOR & CO. in their Teas, Coffees, Cigars, Bacon, Ham, Sausages, Preserves, Jams, Condiments, Cocoa, Arrowroot, Snuff. For particulars see THOMAS SALDANHA, in Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 4735

FOR SALE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE.—Educational Working Models!! Power House Rs. 30. Locomotive, Modern Type, rails, signals complete quite new, Rs. 35. Apply to H NICKER, 22, Alexandra Terrace, Byculla. 4727

SYPHILIS. A system of Syphilis compiled by Power, Murphy and various authors with photographs, plates etc. in 6 vols. Original price £10-10sh. net reduced to Rs. 50.
W. N. MULGAOKAR & CO Book-sellers Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4723

A DOUGLAS MOTOR BYKE, 1913, 2 cylinders, 2¾ H. P., perfect condition, all accessories, Rs. 650, near offer accepted, apply:—
Manager,
WELLINGTON MEWS,
Fort, Bombay.
4739

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, D. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET from 15th December. spacious westerly-facing office premises in York Building, Hornby Road. Rent Rs. 250. For particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 4710

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.
SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.
Telephone No. 2550. 416

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits standing in the name of BHIMJI BHANJI late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased but belonging to BAI MAMUBAI (widow of the deceased) the petitioner.
BAI MAMUBAI widow of the said BHIMJI BHANJI at present residing at Ghat Koper outside Bombay.....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eight day of December, in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of December, 1914.
Messrs.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
4737 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Castor Oil" are invited for the supply of 210 tons of CASTOR OIL (to be delivered in 7 monthly instalments of 30 tons each commencing from 1st January, 1915), and will be received by THE AGENT in his Office at Lahore up to 13 hours on TUESDAY, the 12th January, 1915, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Oil will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the Form of Tender. The Oil to be supplied must be according to the following Specification:—
(a) The specific gravity at 60 deg. Fahrenheit must not be less than 0.960 or above 0.970
(b) The viscosity by the scale of Redwoods Viscometer at a temperature of 140 deg. Fahrenheit should be from 330 to 345.
(c) The flashing temperature of the oil must not be lower than 460 deg. Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test.
(d) The revolving friction when raised from 60 to 200 deg. Fahrenheit by Stappers Oil Testing Machine should not be less than 125 Revolutions per Fahrenheit.
Form of Tender with particulars of Conditions of Contract can be obtained from THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER. North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Form.
Sample of the Oil tendered for legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the office of THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 13 hours on TUESDAY, the 12th January, 1915, and should not be less than one gallon.
Earnest money as prescribed in Form of Tender should be remitted to THE CHIEF CASHIER, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Castor Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender.
Tenders not submitted on the prescribed Form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.
THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Dated 11th December, 1914. 3042

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER CLOTHING MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1915.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Summer Clothing Material" are invited and will be received by THE AGENT in his Office at Lahore up to 13 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1915, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The cloths will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Yard but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the Form of Tender.
The following are the items required:—

COTTON MATERIALS.

	Yards.
Cloth drill Khaki 27in.—28in. wide to standard pattern	40,000
Cloth drill white 27in.—28in. wide to standard pattern	100,000

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and Tenderers must state on their Tenders at what mills in India the material will be made, or other source of supply.
3. Form of Tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.
4. Samples of both items tendered, legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderer, should be delivered free of all charges at the office of THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 13 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1915.
5. Earnest money as prescribed in Form of Tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Summer Clothing Material" and his receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500, or other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted.)
6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form, or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.
7. THE AGENT holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to other items in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 11th December, 1914. 3043

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fortieth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business.
I. To Receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1914.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th December, 1914, to 23rd December, 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of
Directors.
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st November, 1914. 4510

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
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20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Laces, electric glass globes, tin plates, celluloid beads, biscuits, cement, wearing apparel, photographic articles, rice, joowar, castorseeds, betelnuts, cocoanuts, a large quantity of bundles and bars steel and various other articles; also at 5 p.m., (S. T.), this day at R. R. C. Shed Warehouse, Prince's Dock:—
400 big iron rings (water pipe).
Also this day at 5-15 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 10, Shed Warehouse, Victoria Dock.
23 casks cement..

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1914, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—
A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, C. I. buckets, forges, files, beam and platform scales, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas sope, leather pipes, I. R. cuttings and scrap, rubber pipes, canvas, vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers, locks, cylinder for Kitson and Washington lamps, electric regulators, glass globes, switch boards, iron safes, copper scrap, typewriter, motor tyres and tubes, ratchet braces, and sundry other stores, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL
ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BRANCH.
DANCE
In aid of Christmas Tree Fete for Orphan Children.
Friday, 18th. December 1914,
9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Tickets may be had as under:—
Price—Gent and Lady, Rs. 2. Extr Lady, Re. 1.
FORT—Anglo-Indian Empire League Office, Cama Buildings, Medows Street.
PRINCE'S DOCK—Mr. E. C. Jolley, Port Trust.
MAZAGON—J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat
BYCULLA—T. A. G. McDonnell, No. 7, Love Lane
And at the Door.

THE
BOMBAY GAS CO'S SOCIAL CLUB
GRAND DANCE
Under the distinguished patronage of
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon
IN AID OF
THE WOMEN'S BRANCH
Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund
On Wednesday, 16th December 1914.
At 9-30 p. m.
AT THE
CLUB GROUND, PAREL
Admission —Gent. Rs. 2 each with 2 Ladies,
Extra Ladies Re. 1 each

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. *To-Night!* Tel. No. 1271.
Expensive Booking of the Magnificent Three-Reel "Aquilla" Drama
IN A GAMBLER'S CLUTCHES
A story of Modern Life possessing Real Heart-Interest.
ITS FORCEFULNESS WILL GRIP YOU.
It bears a Hall-mark which Ensures—
PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY
SPLENDID STAGING
ADMIRABLE ACTING
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.
Latest Pictures received by the Mail. Remarkable scenes taken at imminent risk by special War Photographers at the Front.
3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra .. 11-15 to 12-30.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT.
A VISIT TO
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
Tel. No. 1266. Sandhurst Road
TO SEE
Disappearance of Documents—Clue through Phone—Hydroplane to reach Steamer—Chess Tournament—Double dealing—Steamer on Fire—Escape with Papers—The Chase—Amongst the Jungali Talisman—Meeting again—Daring Beauty between the Beasts.—
All these shown in this big Programme.
LUCILLE LOVE
OR
THE GIRL OF MYSTERY
Prize Show: Saturday & Sunday 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
Time.—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15 (S.T.)
Usual Popular Rates.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay,	Karachi,	Calcutta,
Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta),	Delhi,	Rangoon,
Madras,	Colombo,	Kandy,
Galle,	Kuala-Lumpur,	Kota-Bharu,
(Kolantan),	Penang,	Singapur,
Hongkong,	and Shanghai.	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brlances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

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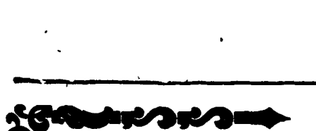

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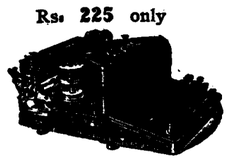

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Agents,

Cook's Building, Hornby Road

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

180—10.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 14.

Several falls of rain have occurred in the Peninsula; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No great change.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about one hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at six hours nine minutes this morning.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 14th December 1914 was 30.1 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 13th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.801 Inches.
Temperature of Air	76.4 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0 "
Dew Point	65.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.689 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could=10)	7.0
Mean temperature of Air	82.8 "
Maximum do. do.	70.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 119

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Hill	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Hill
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	14	m 8 8	26 6	m 2 22	17 8
		9 40a	28 4	2 36a	
Tu.	15	m 9 6	26 9	m 3 22	20 8
		10 30a	29 5	3 25a	16 8
W.	16	m 10 1	27 0	m 4 17	20 5
				4 15a	15 5
Th.	17	m 10 54	27 2	m 5 10	20 1
				5 0a	14 6
F.	18	m 0 2	30 7	m 6 1	19 7
		11 45	27 2	6 46a	14 0
S.	19	m 0 46	30 7	m 6 50	19 5
		0 35a	27 0	6 31a	14 10
SUN	20	m 1 29	30 2	m 7 38	18 4
		1 24a	26 7	7 15a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 14 (Monday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 4m
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 17 (Thursday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 5m.
" 18 (Friday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 5m.
" 19 (Saturday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 20 (Sunday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 6m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11th 50-6m. p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h; p.m. First New Moon 17th 8h, 5-1m. a. m. rsh, 1-7m. Quarter 24-8 5-4 8m. p.m.

BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Baroda Tramway Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, when the following report was approved and adopted:—

The remaining four cars out of the ten contracted for, mentioned in the last annual report, have now been delivered at Baroda, but owing to difficulty in obtaining spare parts from home, and due, no doubt, somewhat to the present war, it has not been possible to keep all the cars in continuous service. Your board have transferred to the loss in the sales of horse service account Rs. 7,353-3-2 from horse cars account and Rs. 24,103-8-9 from the live stock account. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 2,778-1-3 which the directors recommend to carry forward to next year's account.

Many of the most recently drafted German troops are provided with electric heaters small enough to be carried in the pocket and operated by a dry cell.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in defect; day temperature is also below normal at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western and south-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and day temperature are in excess in the southern half of the division but in defect in the northern half. Night temperature is in excess except at Saugor where it is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues normal at Bombay and in excess elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.62", Belgaum 0.27" and Nizamabad 0.53". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the south-east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, south Malabar and on the south Madras coast. Temperature continues generally in defect to the west of a line joining Surat and Jhansi.

A few showers are likely in the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the southern half of the Central Provinces, south Malabar and on the south Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 14th of December, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-Gulf—						
Bushire	73.0	59.0	91	3.28		0.74
Do. (13th	78.2	63.6	64	0.25		—0.58
Jask						
Muskat	80.9	66.2	62	1.74		1.04
Do. (13th)						
PUNJAB—	72.5	38.6	70	0.30		0.11
Multan	66.5	29.4	84	4.14		3.64
Rawalpindi	68.1	38.2	94	1.07		0.91
Lahore	69.7	39.4	74	0.02		
Hissar	71.7	37.3	89	0.29		—0.17
Ambala	68.3	44.8	70	0.33		0.03
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	69.5	42.6	54	0		—0.16
Agra	69.6	39.5	70	0.04		—0.25
Mainpuri	73.6	42.0	60	0		—0.22
Jhansi	76.0	44.5	64	0		—0.27
Cawnpore	74.6	51.2	58	0		—0.44
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	72.5	37.8	62	0.52		0.41
Jacobbad	74.7	55.0	38	0.02		—0.07
Karachi	66.1	38.6	66	0.42		0.16
Ajmer	70.2	40.7	62	0.12		—0.11
Jaipore	71.6	47.6	58	0.28		0.09
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	73.8	41.6	39	0.16		0.05
Bhuj	75.6	60.7	41	0.09		0.05
Dwarka	84.1	58.1	37	0		—0.34
Veraval	78.2	44.8	49	0.21		—0.04
Rajkot	79.8	47.4	35	0		—0.20
Bhavnagar Para	83.5	54.9	56	0.70		0.57
Surat	80.7	52.9	33	0		—0.10
Ahmedabad	77.8	45.9	34	0.05		—0.05
Deesa	70.8	45.8	36	0.45		0.24
Veemuch	77.3	44.7	54	0.85		0.44
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	74.1	55.9	57	0		—0.51
Jubbulpore	72.4	46.2	43	0.06		—0.58
Saugor	76.1	55.0	50	1.34		0.78
Hoshangabad	77.4	56.6	50	0.20		—0.35
Khandwa	80.0	56.6	75	0		—0.60
Akola	86.2	66.0	74	0.01		—0.66
Amra oti	85.4	64.8	76	0.14	0.22	—0.66
Nagpur	86.0	69.0	99	0.27		—0.55
Chanda	84.2	66.6	63	0.06		—0.48
Raipur						
KONKAN—	82.8	60.5	78	0.18		—0.20
Bombay	85.2	73.9	72	0.42		—0.05
Ratnagiri	84.2	72.0	93	1.43		0.37
Mormugao	84.7	74.0	94	5.61		3.96
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	82.8	61.6	66	1.78		1.37
Malegaon	86.6	62.1	59	0.63	1.65	0.78
Ahmednagar	86.0	64.4	67		0.56	—0.34
Poona	87.5	69.1	85	0.62	2.91	1.75
Sholapur	85.3	67.9	78	0.27	2.70	1.77
Bijapur	82.4	68.5	98		3.67	2.06
Belgaum	85.8	62.3	68	0.53	0.86	0.00
Aurangabad	85.2	60.2	55		2.76	—0.04
Nyzamabad (Indur).	83.7	68.4	90		0.18	—0.75
Hyderabad						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	88.4	74.0	81		2.41	0.48
Mangalore	87.1	75.8	91	0.05	3.76	—1.41
Calicut	87.2	74.7	79		11.80	4.53
Cochin	85.2	74.2	90	0.06	67	—1.20
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	86.1	70.2	79		0.66	—4.98
Masilpatam	90.3	69.8	72		2.87	0.60
Bellary	90.2	69.4	73		2.52	—1.20
Guddapah	86.6	72.0	92		14.90	—1.27
Madras	86.8	71.8	89		1.58	—1.1
Bangalore	87.9	68.8	80		2.86	—0.85
Coimbator	86.8	74.6	76		4.79	—1.22
Trichinopoly	91.9	70.6	93	0.86	16.67	—3.82
Negapatam						

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids: they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids.

180—A2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 14th.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.05+2
J. J.	Nominal
J. A.	4.12+3
A. S.	Nominal
S.O.	do.
O. N.	4.22+3
N. D.	Nominal
D. J.	do.
J. F.	4.28+3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 14th December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Importer.*
179 bars silver	3,00,000	London	National Bk.
46 " "	75,000	"	Yokohama Bk.
46 " "	75,000	"	Chartered Bk
53 " "	87,000	"	"
3 parcels silver	36	"	Tullockchand&S.
10 boxes gold	6,14,400	"	National Bank.
1 " "	45,000	"	Supdt. P. & O.
3 " "	1,89,466	"	Chartered Bank
1 "	19,200	"	Mercuntile Bk.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 11th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	40*	45,853
B. B. & C. I. Railway	26	30,672

* Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 12 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

There is little doing and the Market is quiet with rates unchanged.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D. D. mail	1	3 27/32
T.T. forward, 15th Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m·s ready	1	4 3/32
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146 3/4

BULLION.

On Saturday spot bar silver in London was 1/16 down at 23 1/16. The Local Market is quiet and ready bars are selling at 70—5 to 70—4. Bar gold is easier.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	6	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	70	4	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady in the vicinity of Rs. 92 1/4.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated), changed hands at Rs. 98.

SHARES.

In Mill shares Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,787 1/2; Standard declined to Rs. 834; Colabas dropped to Rs. 1,260 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,340.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood steady at Rs. 900.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,575. Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 56.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 187 1/2 x. d.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 109 (without the right over the New Issue). Tapti Valley Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 57 2/3.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 84 x. d. and Deferred changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 171 to Rs. 174.

In Press shares Indian Cottons were in request at Rs. 125.

Port Cannings stood steady at Rs. 760 x. d.

COTTON.

On Saturday Liverpool closed 1 point lower for futures, while New York closed 10 and 9 points up, and New Orleans 11 and 8 points up. The following were the stocks of cotton at the end of last week as compared with the same date last year.

	1914	1913
Stock at U. S. Ports	1,314,000	986,000
Stock at Interior Ports	1,260,000	825,000
Stock at Liverpool	694,000	808,000

In sympathy with the better tone of the American Markets the Local Market opened steadier at Rs. 171 1/2 for good Broach March, Rs. 118 for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 146 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. There was however little or no enquiry at these prices, and early in the day rates were about Re. 1 lower all round. At Colaba the Market was steady owing to rain reported in the Berars, but there was little business doing. Rates close as under.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with only a very moderate demand for old or new crop.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 171 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 161 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 158 "
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 156 "
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 153 "
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 149 "
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 146 "
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 136 "
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 124 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 121 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 123 Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 117 1/4 Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Khandeish	192 bales.
Barsi, Nugger	193 "
Berar	591 "
Central Provinces	2,192 "
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	3,297 "
Bengal (Rajputana)	8 "
Egyptian	47 "
Total	6,430 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat:—Tone ready quiet. New crop firm.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-3-0 R. T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-8-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone firmer.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-1-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone firm.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-1-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-10-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone firm.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-0-0 R.T.

Tilseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 38-0-0
Mimbra Ready	Rs. 40-0-0
White Gulburga Ready	Rs. 40-12-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-15-0 B.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone firm.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. ... B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Cotton	6,430 Bales.
Wheat	1,924 Cwts.
Linseed	165 "
Rape, Rai etc.	26 "
Gingellyseed	956 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	2,686 "
Castorseed	233 "
Rice	2,100 "
Myrabolams	1,421 "
Cottonseed	3,878 "
Mowraseed	6 "
Gram	710 "
Jowar	1,960 "
Maize	7 "
Barley	403 "

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London under date November 19th state:—

GOLD.

This week the inflow of gold was again very considerable.

Receipts were notified by the Bank of England as under:—

November 12th, £1,293,000, in bar gold.
November 13th, £117,000, in bar gold.
November 13th, £2,481,000, in U. S. A. gold coin.
November 18th, £6,000, in bar gold.
November 18th, £110,000, in U. S. A. gold coin.

As no withdrawal took place for abroad, the net influx was £3,007 000, after a deduction of £1,000,000 set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note reserve, making the total of that reserve £12,500,000.

The output from the Transvaal mines for October, 1914, amounted to £3,116,754, compared with £3,051,701, in October 1913, and £2,982,630, in September 1914.

Australia has been added to the outlying portions of the British Empire where gold can be deposited for account of the Bank of England, and for which it is prepared to make payments here on account.

SILVER.

The tone of the market is less flaccid.

A fairly constant stream of buying orders set in from the Indian Bazaars, but all of these have not been capable of execution, because, in the majority of cases, limits were set at too low a figure to keep pace with the rising prices. Nevertheless, the shipment to India this week is considerable.

The low price—22 1/8d.—current last Friday and Saturday—the lowest for nearly six years—proved tempting to Indian buyers, but it was not at all tempting to sellers on this side, and the market shrank to the smallest of proportions.

The sharp rise on Monday to 22 5/8d. was evidence that some substantial recovery had to take place before supplies could be available to any considerable extent.

Even after the rise of 1/2d. there was no freedom in selling, and succeeding rises were recorded until yesterday, when the price was fixed at 22 15/16d.

To-day a slight reaction ensued to 227/8d.

An Indian Currency return on the 15th November was as follows:—

Notes in Circulation	...	Rs. 61,12 Lacs.
Reserve in Silver Coin	...	Rs. 31,42 Lacs.
Gold Coin and Bullion	...	Rs. 8,05 Lacs.
East Indian Securities	...	Rs. 10,00 Lacs.
Gold in England	...	Rs. 7,65 Lacs.
Securities in England	...	Rs. 4,00 Lacs.

Since the return of October 7th, when the gold holding in India was shown as 3,78 lacs, there has been a steady inflow of gold amounting to over £2,800,000, between October 7th, and November 15th.

The stock in Bombay is 3,400 bars, compared with 3,300 last week.

A shipment of £1,200,000 ounces has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day is 9/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

November 13, 22 1/8 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 14, 22 1/8 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 16, 22 5/8 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 17, 22 3/4 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 18, 22 15/16 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 19, 22 7/8 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22.572 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank rate 5 per cent.

Bar gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French gold coin p. oz. nominal.

German gold coin p. oz. nominal.

U. S. A. gold coin p. oz. nominal.

A pathetic story of an Indian soldier's impulsive bravery is told by a Corporal of the Black Watch, now in Belgium. "The bravest deed I saw out there," he writes, "was performed by an Indian soldier. One of the goats kept for providing milk for the Indians strayed into the firing line, and was terrified when the shells began to burst. It ran this way and that without finding its way back, and every time it failed its terror seemed to increase. Its cries were pitiful. Suddenly the dark figure of a Sikh rose above the trenches and dashed out at lightning speed into the death-dealing shower. He was seen by the Germans, and they rained bullets on him as well as the bursting shells. He reached the goat and was leading it back when a shell killed both."

With the approval of the Secretary of State Mr. N. D. Daru, of the Geological Survey of India, has been seconded for employment in the Indian Educational Service as professor of geology at the Madras Presidency College.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. 180—C14

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14			
Tyabi	W. Cottrell	Marseilles	Sept. 28
Kassara	Gulliver	Busreh	

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14.

Dumra — Andreason — Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Umballa	Buswell	Java
S.S. Umaria	Elton	Java
S.S. Roma	Cogliolo	Genoa

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S. Umballa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain W. Buswell will sail to-day for Java with ballast.

S. S. Umaria:—The steamer Umaria, 3,327 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Java, with ballast.

S. S. Roma:—The Italian Mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain A. Cogliolo, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tyabi:—The steamer Tyabi, 2,041 tons, Captain W. J. Cottrell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, which port she left on Sept. 28 with ballast.

S. S. Kassara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kassara, 514 tons, Captain B. Gulliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and due here on the 15th inst.

S. S. Peking Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Peking Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant, and due here on the 16th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, December 14th, 1914.

Flamanian	Crickshank	K. Nixon & Co
Inevcris	Adam	R. G. Baldock
Monteiulio	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Sabarmati 524	Sahudin	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Kirklee	Curril	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Ross	Clark	J. F. & Co
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Roma	Andrea	Italian Mail
Hokkai Maru		O. S. K. Co
Kassara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. Morrison
Palamcottia		M. M. & Co.

H. W. F. D.

Sarasvati 448	Esmail	Bo. S. N. Co., Ltd.	
	Nolda	B.O. S. N Co	
653	Abubaker		

M. W. D. D.

Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldgate	Harrison	T. M. & Co
Amazon	Beesen	
Caithness	Eldland	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Madrid	Dick	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co.
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co.
Dalemoor	Taylor	T. M. & Co.
Elsia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Hatumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Flynford	Horne	M. M. & Co
Heim	Eriksen	F. F. Campbell
Inverala	Venus	A. Yule & Co
King Edward	Sampson	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. Co.
Lockaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Hemmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairu	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
Talyabi	Cottrell	
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Wearside	Pick	

EXPORTS.

FOR GENOA.

Elysia (s) 7 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Hokkai Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Japan Importers; 250 bales cotton, T. Nishimitsu and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 445 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 3 cwts. linseed, J. Crawford.

NORTH SEA PORTS.

NEW PILOTAGE STATIONS.

The following Notice to Mariners has been issued by the Admiralty:—

In view of the extension of the system of mine defence notice is hereby given that on and after the 27th November pilotage will be compulsory at the following ports, and that it will be highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave without a pilot on board.

River Humber.—All incoming vessels must call at a pilot station established in Lat. 53 degree 36' N. Long. 0 degree 30' E. Outgoing vessels must discharge their pilots at the same stations.

River Tyne.—All incoming vessels from the northward must call for a pilot off Blyth, and those from the southward off the River Wear. Outgoing vessels to discharge their pilots at one of these same stations.

Firth of Forth.—All incoming vessels must call for a pilot at a station to be established on the Isle of May. Outgoing vessels to discharge their pilots at the same station. It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the westward of the Isle of May without a pilot on board.

Moray Firth.—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead. All outgoing vessels must discharge their pilots at one of these stations. It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way south-westward of the line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

Scapa Flow.—All entrances except Hoxa Sound are dangerous and this entrance also is dangerous unless the instructions given below are obeyed.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy Sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness. Vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy Sounds. Vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the examination vessel and follow very carefully the instructions received from her.

Among the many other rumours current in Calcutta is one relating to the Belgian refugees. It is stated, says "The Englishman" that no less than three thousand Belgian women have been sent to Calcutta from England. Some of these are supposed to have been housed in the Grand Hotel. It is difficult to say how the rumour originated, but the news paragraphs concerning the large number of brides arriving in Calcutta by the mail steamers might have something to do with it!

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

CONSTRUCTION OF A HINDU WILL.

YESHA ALIAS GANPAT DHARMA V. JAMNABAI AND ANOTHER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff praying that the will of one Dharma Shimaia Nakhwa may be construed, that the rights and interest of the plaintiff in properties left by Dharma may be ascertained, and that it may be declared that the properties left by Dharma were his self-acquired properties.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. K. B. Dastur and Mr. B. J. Wadia for the first defendant, and Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Gupte, appeared for the second defendant.

Dharma, a Hindu belonging to the Koli caste, died on the 12th October, 1910, leaving property valued at over Rs. 70,000. At his death he left a widow Jamnabai, the first defendant and the plaintiff, whom he adopted on the 9th October, 1910, three days prior to his death. He left a will dated 21st Sept., 1910; Jamnabai being an Executrix of the said will. The will said "I give the whole of my property to my executors and trustees for being taken care of in trust as per particulars mentioned below." Then the testator provided for certain expenses and further said "whatever balance may remain over my executors shall keep in the Bank of Bombay. I shall take a boy in adoption in my lifetime; or after my life-time my wife with the consent of trustees shall take a boy, that is, Yesha, in adoption; until he becomes twenty-one years of age the property kept in trust shall be carefully preserved." Then the testator said, "If perchance the boy taken in adoption stated above, i.e., the said Yesha should die before coming of age, then I give the whole of my property to my dear wife Jamnabai." In 1913, one Jagonnath the second defendant, brought a suit No. 377 of 1913 for a declaration that he, and not Yesha, was Dharma's adopted son, and for possession of all Dharma's properties as Dharma's heir. In that suit Jaggonath was held to be Dharma's validly adopted son, and Dharma's properties were ordered to be handed over to a receiver of the Court. In suit No. 377 of 1913, neither Jamnabai nor Yesha pleaded in their written statements that Dharma's property was self-acquired and that Dharma had left a will, under which Yesha and Jamnabai, had rights in Dharma's property. After the plaintiff's case in that suit had been closed counsel for Yesha applied for leave to amend the written statement so to plead the will; but the Court refused such leave. Yesha, who was a minor, brought the present suit, contending that Dharma's property was self-acquired; and that under Dharma's will he (Yesha) was entitled to Dharma's property, even though he had been held by the Court not to be Dharma's validly adopted son. In this contention he was supported by the first defendant, Jamnabai, the widow of Dharma.

The second defendant, Jaggonnath resisted the plaintiff's claim on three grounds. First, that Yesha ought to have raised the question of Dharma's property being self-acquired and of the will as a defence to suit No. 377 of 1913; and, that Yesha having failed to do that his contentions in the present suit were constructively "Res Judicata." Secondly, that the bequest to Yesha under Dharma's will was made to him by Dharma as Dharma's adopted son and not as a "persona designata"; and Yesha having been held not to be Dharma's validly adopted son he could not take the bequest under Dharma's will. Thirdly, that the property left by Dharma was ancestral and his will could not operate on such property.

A DOUBTFUL CLAIM.

After hearing arguments at considerable length, his Lordship delivered judgment. After reciting the material facts of the case, his Lordship said that the first question was whether plaintiff's suit was barred because of suit 377 of 1913. Two questions arose with reference to that point—whether issues in this suit might and ought to have been raised in that suit, and if so, whether the plaintiff was barred in spite of amendment having been applied for by his counsel and refused. In that suit the main question was the validity of Yesha's adoption and it was quite possible that the present question could not have been conveniently tried in that suit. Then, amendment of pleadings could be made at any stage, and a party having applied for amendment in the middle of the suit and such amendment having been refused, that seemed to imply that the question was not open in that suit and must be left to another suit. His Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that plaintiff's suit was not barred. The next question was whether plaintiff took any interest under Dharma's will. The will, like many others, did not appear to be drawn by a lawyer. It was curious to note that although under the will trustees were directed to keep property in trust for a particular period the will does not state for whom they were to keep it in trust. No doubt the testator intended the trust to benefit the boy to be adopted but he did not say so in the will. The plaintiff, in his Lordship's opinion, could not take, as "persona designata" under the will. Even if the plaintiff could be considered as such, it was very doubtful if he would be entitled under the will to claim properties from trustees on coming of age. It might be said that that was putting a very strict construction on the clause; but it seemed clear that the testator had failed to make a disposition of the property in favour of plaintiff. Then the bequest of the plaintiff having failed, the bequest over in favour of Jamnabai must also fail by reason of section 117 of the Succession Act; for it was clear that the testator intended Jamnabai to take only if the bequest in Yesha's favour failed by reason of Yesha dying before coming of age. In his Lordship's opinion, therefore, the nett balance of Dharma's estate had not been disposed of, and there was an intestacy in regard to that subject to the rights of the widow to maintenance and residence. There was no necessity for an inquiry whether Dharma's property was ancestral or self-acquired. Plaintiff's suit was dismissed. Costs of all parties were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Unwalla, Pherozeshaw, and Papa, and D. J. Mantri.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MULJEE CURSONDAS V. MADHAVJI THACKERSEY & CO., A FIRM.

This was an interesting suit where the question at issue was the infringement of certain trade-marks by the defendants, those trade marks being the exclusive property of the plaintiff.

The alleged facts which has given rise to this suit are as follows:—The plaintiff is a cloth merchant doing business as such for the last 35 years at the New Gully in the Mulji Jetha market. His business for the last fifteen years has been confined exclusively to printed *saris*.

The defendants are a firm of merchants and commission agents doing business at Apollo Street. The defendants' business is to receive indents from merchants in Bombay and get different kinds of cloth from Europe for their constituents. The plaintiffs formerly used to give orders on a small scale to the defendants; but ultimately gave orders on a large scale to the defendants. In 1902 a verbal agreement was arrived at between the parties, by which it was settled that the defendants should execute all orders for printed saris on behalf of the plaintiff according to such designs as might from time to time be required by the plaintiff and with such tickets, labels, and numbers as the plaintiff might from time to time select, the plaintiff to have the exclusive right to the use of such tickets, labels, numbers and designs, and that the defendants were not to claim any right therein, nor were they to import into India printed saris with the designs, etc., selected by the plaintiff; that the defendant should place the plaintiff's orders with such firm in Liverpool or Manchester as the plaintiff might approve, and the plaintiff should pay for the goods according to the original invoices supplied by the commission agents in Liverpool or Manchester by whom the orders were executed, and that out of the commission which the defendants should receive in respect of such orders from the English firms the defendants were to refund to the plaintiff one-half per cent. return commission. It was also agreed that during the continuance of the defendants' agency, the defendants were not to execute any orders for printed *saris* for any other merchants in India, except with the plaintiff's permission.

The plaintiff's orders being executed at the time of the agreement by Beith Stevenson & Co., or George Robinson & Co., he requested the defendants to arrange with those firms for the execution of his orders on the footing of the terms arrived at by the abovementioned oral agreement between the parties. The plaintiff selected the following tickets known respectively as *Pari Chhap, Gulshan Chhap, Vanta Chhap* and *Trisul Chhap*. He also selected certain numbers and symbols, which were to be put on the tickets placed on the *saris*. The respective numbers selected to be placed on the tickets were Nos. 344, 626, 32 and 132. On the ticket itself the plaintiff's name in Gujarati and Balbodh was mentioned. There was another ticket just below it bearing the name of the ticket in question in Gujarati. Certain designs also, the plaintiff alleged, were supplied by him to the defendants and therefore he contended that those designs became the exclusive property of the plaintiff.

The printed *saris* bearing *Pari Chhap* and other *Chhaps* which he thus imported had acquired a great reputation in the market. By reason of such exclusive user he was entitled to the exclusive use of each of the said four series of symbols, words and figures, consisting of ticket, name, label, etc.

The defendants were therefore precluded by the above agreement from affixing or applying or causing to be affixed or applied to printed saris in India any such designs, tickets or labels, and from importing into India for sale any printed *saris* bearing the said designs, etc. Since 1911 the plaintiff, to the knowledge of the defendants, had been indenting from Europe printed saris with the above trade-marks, without the intervention of the defendants. About four months ago, the defendants indented 24 cases of saris bearing the same designs and tickets, etc., as the plaintiff's goods, and thus committed an infringement of the plaintiff's trade-mark. The plaintiff protested as to their conduct, but the defendants contended that they themselves were entitled to the said designs, tickets, labels and numbers.

The plaintiff contends that as there is found to be a certain misunderstanding among the buyers of such *saris* and consequent loss to him by the defendants' saris being sold, the defendants should be restrained by an injunction from selling those *saris*. The ticket label, etc on the *saris* was a colourable imitation of the trade-mark of the plaintiff's. The plaintiff placed some orders with the defendants in 1913. Though the defendants got the goods from Europe, they had caused the plaintiff's name to be omitted from the four corners of the saris and while retaining the ticket, label, etc., had got their own name inserted on the ticket. This omission of their name was entirely contrary to the instructions given by the plaintiff and was improper. The plaintiff therefore submitted that he was not entitled to accept the said goods.

The plaintiff, prayed that it be declared that the ticket, label, etc., were his exclusive property, that the defendants be restrained by an injunction from importing or selling such saris, that the defendants should hand them over the 24 cases of printed saris ordered in 1913, that he was not bound to take delivery of the saris and that the defendants might be restrained from in any way dealing with or disposing of in India any cases of printed *saris* ordered by the plaintiff through the defendants, which were not in accord with the plaintiff's instructions.

In a lengthy written statement, the defendants contend that they have been importers of various piece-goods for the last 40 years and also indent for other merchants. They take the responsibility of carrying out the said indents as principals on certain terms. The terms are that any dispute arising in connection with such indent should be referred to the arbitration of two piece-goods merchants recognised by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one to be appointed by each party with power to appoint an umpire or to refer to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce if they do not agree. Such decision and award shall be final and binding on both the parties. The defendants contend that they are ready and willing to go to arbitration and have actually offered to do so; but the plaintiff has not accepted the offer.

The defendants deny the oral agreement which the plaintiff alleges was arrived at between both the parties. They worked on different terms, and these were that the defendants acted as principals with the firms in Europe, and the designs in all the cases were prepared by the defendants or sent to them by their Manchester friends, and were the property of the defendants who were entitled to the exclusive use thereof as importers. After the plaintiff made his selection, the designs selected were sent to Manchester where they were fixed on the goods imported by the defendants whether they were registered or not. The defendants further allege that it was only a matter of business amenity that they were willing not to sell the goods bearing those designs to merchants other than the plaintiff, so long as the plaintiff continued to faithfully place all orders with them; but the defendants were not bound by an agreement or otherwise to confine such designs to the goods ordered by the plaintiff.

The defendants further deny that the plaintiff's name used to be printed uniformly in *Balbodh* in four corners of the saris, imported for the plaintiff. They further deny that the plaintiff has for the last 12 years been exclusively using the tickets, numbers, etc., or that the plaintiff has acquired any trade-mark or trade-marks. Further, they proceed to say that the defendants are not aware that the plaintiff had been ordering goods from Europe with similar labels, etc., and they submit that he had no right to do so and pray that he should be restrained from using the label, etc., on the goods other than those imported for him by the defendants.

As regards the labels bearing their own name the defendants contend that they are perfectly entitled to do so and that their name has also appeared in former instances on the colour tickets.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

The case came on before his Lordship on the 10th inst. After it had been heard for three days, parties arrived at a settlement by which they referred the matter in dispute to the arbitration of Mr. Holmes. A consent decree was therefore taken as follows:—The property in the tickets *Pari Chhap*, and *the Vanta Chhap* was declared to belong exclusively to the plaintiff; while the property in the tickets the *Gulshan Chhap*, the *Trisul Chhap* was declared to belong to the defendants.

All other matters in dispute between the parties were referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Holmes. Each party was to bear his own costs of the suit up-to-date, costs of arbitration to be decided by the arbitrator.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

Solicitors for the defendants: Payne & Co.

A MUDDLE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

B. N. LANG *v.* PEEMJI VALABHDAS & OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion dated 4th December 1914, taken out by the plaintiff calling upon the defendants to show cause why an order dated 25th June, 1914, appointing Mr. Lang, the plaintiff, receiver of the assets and outstandings of the defendants' firm of Wahgji Valabhdas & Co., should not be vacated.

The facts of the case were as follows:—

Mr. Lang was appointed Receiver of the estate of our Valabhdas Ukeda in an administration suit being suit 865 of 1913 on 9th June 1914. The present suit was filed by him as such receiver to recover. Rs. 1,26,727-8 from the defendants' firm. A consent decree was taken in the suit, by which Mr. Lang was appointed Receiver of the assets and outstandings of Waghjee Valabhdas, and as such he recovered outstandings to the extent of Rs. 3,000.

A creditor of the firm attached the monies in the hands of Mr. Lang, in execution of a decree against the firm. The matter came on before Mr. Justice Macleod in chambers, when Mr. Lang contended that monies in his hands could not be attached.

Mr. Lang was advised that his appointment as a Receiver in the suit was bad in law, as he was in the position of a creditor suing his debtor. Hence the above notice of motion was taken out by him and was heard by His Lordship yesterday.

Mr. Jinnah appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in support of the notice. Mr. Mirza appeared for the seventh defendant, and Mr. Wadia appeared for the eighth defendant holding Mr. Tarapore's brief. The other defendants did not appear.

Mr. Mirza urged that the order was authorised by Ord. 40 Rule 1 of the Civil Procedure Code. Counsel submitted that hopeless confusion would be the result, of vacating the order. No authority had been shown why such an application was necessary excepting an English case, which would not take away the discretion vested in the Court by O. 40 r. 1.

Mr. Wadia supported Mr. Mirza.

Mr. Jinnah urged that English authorities applied as the words "just and convenient" in the Civil Procedure Code were taken from the Judicature Act. He cited a judgment of the English Court of Appeal reported in (1894) 1 Q. B. 801 the facts of which were similar to facts of the present case and in which the words "just and convenient" were considered.

His Lordship here said to Mr. Mirza that the order was not right. An individual creditor could not be appointed a Receiver of the partnership assets of a debtor.

Mr. Mirza—The muddle was caused by the plaintiff himself.

His Lordship—But it is a muddle all the same.

His Lordship vacated the order of the 25th June, 1914, appointing Mr. Lang as Receiver. Costs of all parties to be costs in the cause.

Attorneys for plaintiff—Messrs Surajmal and Co.

Attorneys for the seventh defendant—Messrs Mirza Mirza & Mangaldas.

Attorneys for the enghth defenddant—Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar & Chotubai.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

676-14—Cragie B and Co, L and F Barraclough and Co Ltd v Tricumdas Govindji and anr.

841-14—Payne and Co, The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Drijendranath Roy Chowdhury and anr.

1026-14—Surajmal and Co, B N Lang v Punsey Dharsey.

1057-114—Surajmal and Co, B N Lang v Sha Ghella Maneck.

1075-14—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Vishnu Bailal and Co a firm v Ganesh Dhondev Abhyankar.

1104-14—Jehangir S M and H, Tatia Pandu Kangatkar v Narayen Pandu Shivalkar, Sabnis and Gore, Khunderao L and M.

1210-14—Matubhai J and M, The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Mulji Dullabhji Ved and anr, Amin and Desai.

1229-14—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v Messrs Surajmal Chetram a firm.

1230-14—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v Danooram Hodiram a firm.

1231-14—Shroff D and Dh, Nama Virji and anr v Pir Hydersha bin Pistowa Miya and ors.

1234-14—Mulji and Tha, Bhiwaji Mateji and Co a firm v Rupchand Khimaji and anr.

1248-14—Vachha and Co, Messrs. Surajmal Jeykumah a firm v The Gomtipur Spg and Wvg and Mfg Co Ltd.

1252-14—G B Pandya, Shaikhbhai Esufbhai a firm v Hussonally Abdulhusein.

1270-14—M B Chothia, Abbasbhai Adamji Shaik Mahomed v Fida Hoosein Allibhoy Edgelow G W and Co.

1289-14—Nanu H and Co, Sheriff Dewji Kanji v Nazarally and Kamrudin a firm, Vachha and Co.

1308-14—Mulla and Mulla, Chemram Jasraj a firm v Haji Alli Mahomed Rahimtoolla Motichand and D.

1345-14—Jehangir S M and H, Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v Noor Mahomed Haji Valabh.

1350-14—Mans H M and Co, Khatao Dharamsey v Vallabhdas Kallianji a firm.

1352-14—Little and Co, Marshall Sons and Co Ltd v Harichand Mancharam and Co a firm Motichand and D.

1353-14—Matubhai J and M, The National Financing and Coms Cor Ltd v Bulma Koondraj Ambalal Desai.

1363-14—Payne and Co, Bai Jimbabai widow and anr v Mulla Ebrahimji Rajbhoy.

13 7-14—Mulla and Mulla, Chemaram Jasraj a firm v Samaldas Govind and ors, M B Chothia.

1375-14—Bhimji and Co, Lakhmidas Ravji Tairsy v Tyabally Jivakhan and anr.

1376-14—Matubhai J and M, The National Financing and Commr Cor Ltd v Ebji Oomersey a firm, C P D'Cunha.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohundas Khimji and Co a firm v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1381-14—Payne and Co, Marie Anna Vernon v Flora Sykes, Daphtary F and D.

1382-14—Manecklal and Co, Prema Sandan v Prema Parkha.

1383-14—Malvi H M and R, Kedarnath Gambhirchand Meheshai v Messrs Fulchand Gopalchand a firm.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1090-14—Manecklal and Co, Vithal Ganu Patel v Sitaram Yeshwant Patel and ors.

1108-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Verjung Nensi a firm.

1111-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Hemraj Pasoo a firm.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Devraj Khimji a firm.

1120-14—Rustomji and G, Cassam Ahmed v Oosman Ahmed and ors.

1121-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Bhagwanji Talla a firm.

1141-14—Jehangir M and S, Abdulla Mahomed v Abdullalli Ebrahim Matcheswalla.

For Consent Decree.

O S 301-13—Patel and Ez, Rogue Estevas Pereira v Rodrigues Mathais de Silva and ors, Bhimji and Co, Patell and Ez.

O S 303-13—Patell and Ez, Rogue Estevas Pereira v Rodrigues Mathai sde Silva and ors, Bhimji and Co, Patell and Ez.

952-14—Sm B and Co, Mary Conceicao Pinto v A B Pinto C P D'Cunha.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-13—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13 Shame A. Tyabji Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow and ors Shroff D. and D.

871-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji E K and Co, Jeangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

639-14—Shroff D and D, The Rising Star and Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v Messrs. Parbhudas and Hirachand and Co. a firm Khambatta and Co. For postponement.

Short Cause.

1073-14—Chitnis M & K Ahmedbhai Vallibhai v. Memon Mahomedbhai Haji Hassani Nadersha & D.

Long Causes.

102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulhally Hakimji Paghdiwalla & ors Vachha & Co.

545-14—Bicknell N R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

631-14 Sin. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord and anr. Madl. K and C.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

350-13—Ard. H. D & Co. Ruttonbai widow v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J & M.

374-13—Ard H D & Co, Lakhmichand Damji v R. D Sethna & ors. Mulla & Mulla Matu J and M.

695-13—Ard H D and Co, Ruttonbai widow & ors. v. Jethabhai Narsey and ors. Matu J & M Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm Bhai K and G, Captain and V, (Between the Defts).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

2-14—Smetham B and Co, H I Dixon and Co Ltd v The Steam Launch Gincowar, Little and Co, Part heard.

Short Cause.

877-14—Matu J and M, The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Rustom Aspandiar Irani and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S, Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G, Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayen Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

702-14—Nadirshaw and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and G.

558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fasalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

212-14—Captain & V Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Tha.

1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Puruanand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B. Chothia.

899-11 Ard. H. D. & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck Navajbai widow & anr. P. St. R. K. & Co., Little & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For investigation of Pauperism.

P P No 19-14—In person, Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Surajmal and Co, Part heard, 1-9-14

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 19th December.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 14th, December, 1914:—

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch aus g Lithosian, (6 years).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss, (4 years).
Mr. G. K.'s br am m Veera, (6 years).
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, (aged).
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, (6 years).
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b aus m Lola, (6 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot, (aged).
Mr. J. Crawford's b e m Patel by Orvieto-Gold Paste, (4 years).

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Arthur's br a h Kingd Mac, (4 years).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Necklet, 13-3½, (4 years).
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Lotus, 14-0, (4 years).
Mr. Keath's g a h Sir Peter, (4 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Sphere, (4 years).
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn, (aged).
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½, (3 years).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Arrem, 14-0, (4 years).
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3, (5 years).
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, (5 years).
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis, 13-3½, (aged).
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's ch a h Burges, (aged).
Mr. Jamsetji's g a h Kaiumers, 13-3½, (3 years).
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13½, (4 years).
Mr. Khalil Ahmed's g a h Young Titus, 13-3, (6 years).
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, (6 years).
Mr. R. K. Esmail's g a h Powerful, (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0, (6 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Khailan, 13-3½, (4 years).

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

General Nawabzada Abaidulla Khan's, ch a h Haify, (6 yrs.)
Mr. R. R. S's, g a h Kayid, (3 years).
Mr. R. R. S's, g a h Hidalgo 13-3½, (3 yrs).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's, ch a h Shami, (aged).
Mr. T. D. Moore's, g a h Chaser 14-0, (4 yrs).
Messrs. M. Goculdass & P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court (3 yrs).
Mr. Karsondas Govindjees' ch a h Best Chance, 13-3 (aged).
Messrs E & P Nazareths' g a h Royalist, 13-2, (6 yrs).

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's and Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Lotus, 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's, ba h Necklet, 13-3½.
Mr. Heath's, b a h Night Hawk, 14-0.
Mr. P. Jivajee's, g a h Marigold, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's, ch a h Engine, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's, b a h Sherali, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's, g a h Maurice, 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's, ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's, g a h Dhaif Allah, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed & A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed & A. R. Dakeel's, g a h Ringmaster, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass & F. M. Garda's, g a h Badger, 14-0.
H. H. Jam Sahib's, g a h Biglig, 14-0.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's, g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's, g a h Back Bay 13-0.
Mr. Syed Kasmus, ch a h American Spo., 13-3.
Messrs S. A. Aziz & Shaik Kassum's, g a h Guldasta, 13-2.
Mr. N. Ratanjee's b a h Meteor, 13-2.

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. P. Jivajee's g a h Marigold, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Sheriff, 13-1½, Rs. 500.
Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. T. Harrison's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu, 13-2½, Rs. 700.
Mr. Bampfylde's b a h Young Thara, 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. P. R. Naiks' g a h Agent, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Advocate, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' g a h Columbus, 13-2½, Rs. 500.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0, Rs. 500.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Tawdry, 13-3, Rs. 500.
Mr. R. H. Esmails' ch a h Matador, 13-3½, Rs. 500.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.

Owing to the continued high price of wheat, cheap grain shops are being opened at Delhi under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. (Ltd.), 60, London.

FOURTH WAR NUMBER OF "THE INDIAN REVIEW."

The November Number of *The Indian Review* (the Fourth War number published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan Co., Madras) contains 104 pages of solid reading matter interspersed with 44 portraits, illustrations, cartoons and maps. It opens with a striking contribution on "Some Forces and Factors in War," by Dr. Fitzgerald Lee, M.A. F.R.C.S., Major R. Bryson, F.S.C.S.E., I.M.S., follows with an interesting account of "Field and Base Hospitals." "Turkey and the War," by Prof. E. W. Green, of the Madras Presidency College, is followed by appropriate sketches with portraits of the respective "Ministers of the Powers," among whom are Mr. Asquith Sir Edward Grey, Von Bethmann Hollweg, Herr Von Jago, Count Leopold Berchtold; H. E. Nicolas Pachitch; M. Sazonoff; Count Okuma and Rene Viviani Prof. K. B. Ramanadhan, M.A., writes an article entitled "Superman and Machtpolitik." An accomplished writer Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, gives an account of the gigantic 'Industrial Development of Germany." Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., follows with an article on "The War and Indian Trade," Prof. E. M. Macphail writes on "The Grand Duchy of Luxumberg". Other articles of interest include "War and Literature," by Principal J. C. Rollo, M.A.; "Prize Courts and Prize Law," by Mr. K. Subha Reddi, Bar-at-Law; "Civilization and War," by Mr. Arthur Macdonald, "The late Earl Roberts; "Turkey and Indian Mussulman," by Mr. Yakub Hasan; "Ode to the Indian Army," by Mr. M. Krishnamacharya, B.A., B.L. and "Burma: The Land of Softness and Peace," by Mr. A. Loton Ridger, F.R.G.S. Under the general heading 'Some Contending Rulers" appear short biographical sketches of Francis Joseph of Austria; M. Poincare, the French President, King Peter of Servia and the Mikado of Japan, all accompanied with portraits. "The Army and Navy Chiefs of the Powers" include sketches of Lord Kitchener, and Sir John French; General Von Moltke Grand Duke Nicolas of Russia; General Von Noetzendorf and General Putnik Mr. Winston Churchill and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Admiral Boue-De Lapevrere, Admiral Dewa and Admiral Von Tirpitz. On the whole the present number has a wealth of literary matter at once varied and interesting. Price annas eight, G. A. NATESAN & CO. Madras.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting, 4-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Mr. H. G. Rawlinson on "Balaam and Josaphat: a study in the migration of fables," R. Asiatic Society, 6-15.
Military Medical Pupils Dance, Town Hall, in aid of the War and Relief Fund, 9-15 p.m.
Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club Grand Dance in aid of Women's Branch of War Relief Fund, Club Ground, Parel, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-9 p.m.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting 3-40 p.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, opening night, Kalbadevi.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

Anglo-Indian Empire League (Bombay Branch) Dance in aid of Xmas Tree Fete for Orphan children, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Mahalaxmi Races.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel H. P. Lane and the officers, the band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

Overture .....“Si J'etais Roi” .....A. Adam.
Intermezzo .....“Irrawady” ...T. W. Thurban.
Selection Oh! Oh! Delphine .....Ivan Caryll.
Valse ...“The Girl in the Taxi”....Jean Gilbert.
Selection .....“Harry Lauder's Songs” .....
J. Urd Hume.
Dance .....Cretan War .....J. W. Cole.
Serenade .....“Moonlight” .....Neil Moret.
Two Step ...“On the Mississippi”...H. Carroll.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DOCTOR ROBBED.

Dr. M. T. Anklesaria reports to the Police the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 500 from his dispensary on Saturday.

CAUGHT IN A WHEEL.

Paresram Rama, a Hindu, aged about sixteen years, was fixing a belt to a wheel in motion in a flour mill in Kamatipura on Sunday, when his clothes caught in the wheel, and he was violently thrown to the floor. He sustained serious internal injuries, and was removed in an unconscious condition to the hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

On Sunday the total number of deaths reported in Bombay was 64, as against 71 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 87 of 1912. There were no cases of plague or cholera, but 4 attacks and 1 death from small-pox were recorded during the day. Out of a total of 2153 rats caught by the municipal ratcatchers on Saturday, two, both caught in Bhuleshwar, were found to be plague-stricken.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a gold smith, named Tookaram Balset aged about 50 years, residing at Cavel. The deceased, questioned by his doctor, told him that whilst eating betel nut, he might have taken some arsenic which he carried in the pocket in which he kept betel. He died before he could be removed to an hospital. The jury returned a verdict of death from arsenic accidentally taken.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Hindu named Vishnu Ganesh, residing in a chawl at Sion at has reported to the police that about 12-30 a.m., on Monday the door of his room was forced open by four persons, two of whom entered the room and assaulted him with sticks. Vishnu became frightened and ran away, leaving his wife in the room. The four persons then entered an adjoining room, where a man and two women were sleeping. The robbers warned the women against raising a cry, and the man, who is said to be eccentric, sat quietly in a corner. The robbers then robbed Vishnu's wife and the two other women of the ornaments they were wearing, valued about Rs. 446, and made off with them.

"GRIEVANCES IN THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read your valuable paper every day. But somehow or other the letter of your correspondent "Balla Ram," in reply to my own escaped my notice, printed as it was in an unimportant part of your paper. It was brought to my notice the other day. As the writer taking shelter of a nom-de-plume has in his zeal to curry favour with the authorities, tried to misrepresent what I said therein and challenge the authenticity or my statements. I cannot help troubling you again to spare a corner for me and allow me to answer the arguments of "Balla Ram" in a satisfactory way.

When I said that the European referred to in my letter was unqualified to hold the post given him, I never meant to say that he was an uneducated man or that he had passed no examinations. I do not consider anybody fit to hold an appointment in the Subordinate Account Service unless and until he passed the S. A. S. Examination. For if it were not so he would not have been brought expressely on the condition that he passed this examination. If he were fully qualified to hold this post as "Balla Ram" wants to prove, this express condition would not have been imposed. He was, therefore, unqualified to hold the post in this sense. A double graduate of any University, or even a man who has passed certain examinations in bookkeeping, or even in other commercial tests cannot be said to be fit to hold an appointment in the S. A. S. in which a thorough knowledge of certain codes prescribed for that examination is absolutely necessary. The passing of other examinations referred to above would not bring him any knowledge of these codes. How could you then call such a man qualified?

"Balla Ram" has made an effort to challenge my statement that this man was given absolutely no work to do during his first three or four months sojourn in the office and that others did his work and he only drew his pay.

Kindly permit me to tell "Balla Ram" that every statement I made in my letter I got verified thoroughly before I rushed into print.

I hope I have answered "Balla Ram's" challenge to his satisfaction.—Yours etc.,

MANEKJI KOWASJI UNWALLA.

Poona, December 12th.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

THREE KILLED ON THE N. W. R.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, Dec. 14.

An engine and three goods vehicles belonging to the 9 Up Sind-Pishin mixed train, was derailed yesterday between Nari and Babar Kach, N. W. R., at 8/10 hours, due to a land slip. The driver (J. Cook) and fireman (Sale Mohamed) were killed. Another fireman (Bhagat Ram) who was seriously wounded, subsequently died in the hospital. One Indian mail sorter got slightly hurt on the forehead.

The line is blocked and mails and passengers are being transhipped. The block is likely to last for ten days.

KOTAH MURDER CASE SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTAH, Dec. 14.

The Supreme Court has confirmed the life sentences passed on Kesri Singh and Laheri for murder in the Kotah Case. The sentence on Hiralal has been raised from three to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Five hundred rupees have been offered for the capture of the absconder Zorawar.

WIFE WHO COST A FORTUNE.

CHOICE OF A MILLIONARIR'S SON.

A typical American romance is the case of Walter Richter, a son of the millionaire New York cravat manufacturer, who has just married Josephine Loughlin, known in the fashionable world as "the most beautiful cloak model in the metropolis."

Many rivals, who envy Richter his success in love are maliciously consoled by the thought that it cost him a fortune, for his father promptly gave him the choice of renouncing his bride or his inheritance.

Walter Richter unhesitatingly accepted the latter alternative, and is now looking for employment, as he has lost his position in his father's factory. The wife, however, is still employed at the highest salary paid to any New York model, and both profess full satisfaction with their prospects, indignantly denying the rumours already in circulation of conjugal differences. The marriage took place in September, but it has just become public.

DEFENCE OF BERLIN.

A Russian military doctor who has reached Bucharest after having been imprisoned in Germany reports that the Germans are making preparations on an enormous scale for the defence of Berlin from the Kuestrin side (the fortress covering Berlin on the east, situated nineteen miles north by east of Frankfort-on-Oder, at the junction of the Oder with the Warta River).

The strongest fortifications, he says are here approaching completion. Guns of the heaviest calibre have been mounted and large quantities of every kind of stores accumulated. A great bridge has been newly erected at the confluence of the Warta with the Oder, and there are fortified positions of great strength in this neighbourhood. Secrecy is being strictly maintained, and military patrols who enter all trains passing through the area of these preparations prevent any examination of the progress of the work.

FRENCH PAVILION AT WORLD'S FAIR.

The French Government has decided that France shall participate in the great Pacific Exhibition to be held next year at San Francisco in commemoration of the opening of the Panama Canal. This decision was arrived at after interviews at Bordeaux between Captain Baker, the representative of the organising committee, and members of the French Government.

The French official building will be a reproduction of the Palace of the Legion of Honour, which stands on the left bank of the Seine close to the Pont de Solferine, and is itself a replica of the original, built in 1786 and re-erected by public subscription after it had been burnt down by the Communards in 1871.

The French official building will contain a priceless collection of Gobelins, Beauvais and Aubusson tapestries, Sevres and other china, furniture of the Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI. and Napoleonic periods, a large collection of pictures and statuary, and other characteristic examples of French art.

While Great Britain and Germany declined to participate officially in the Exhibition when the question was first raised, France was one of the first Great Powers to give adhesion in principle, and £80,000 was voted by the French Parliament.

Count Ilya Tolstoy, a son of the great Russian writer, who went to the front with the Russian Red Cross organisation, has been wounded.

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

CELEBRATION OF SILVER JUBILEE.

THE GOVERNOR ON WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Lord and Lady Willingdon presided at the silver-jubilee celebration and prize-distribution of the Young Ladies' High School, which took place at the Excelsior Theatre, yesterday.

A large and distinguished company attended the function, which proved a great success.

Their Excellencies were on arrival received by Miss Aimai Patel, Principal of the School, Miss Colah, Head Mistress, and others.

An extremely interesting programme of songs, recitations, dialogues and drill was gone through by the pupils, the items, especially, the mat-weaving drill and the tableau "Britain and Her Allies" being much admired. The Cantata, "Queen of Hearts," to which His Excellency referred in his speech, was another most admirably performed piece.

Miss Aimai H. Patel, Principal of the school then read the report, in the course of which it was stated:—

At present the total number of students on the rolls is 316, of whom 275 are Parsis, 16 Hindoos, 22 Mahomedans, 2 Christians and 1 Jew.

During the existence of this school 55 girls have passed the Matriculation Examination. As an evidence of the sound education imparted in the school, it may be stated that those girls who join Colleges for higher studies, after passing the Matriculation Examination, have acquitted themselves creditably in the University Examinations. Of these five have passed the L. M. & S., eight the B. A., and one the M. A. Examinations.

Her Excellency then gave away the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, who on rising to address the assembly, was received with loud and continued cheering, said the tremendous gathering that he saw that night showed two things very clearly to his mind. One was the immense popularity of Miss Patel's School, and the other, the certain knowledge that they were going to have a most admirable entertainment that afternoon. As regarded the former the increasing numbers of pupils and the general reports spoke for themselves, and as to the latter, he could personally very truly say that he had enjoyed his afternoon and he thought he could speak for the whole of that large audience that they had enjoyed their afternoon very much indeed. (Loud applause.) They were all extremely grateful to the young ladies for having given them a most admirable entertainment. The first thing that it recalled to their mind was the nursery rhymes of early childhood. Then there was that admirable Gujerati play that was performed by the very young pupils, with which the whole audience was so much gratified but which he could not understand; but it appeared perfectly plain to him that if Miss Patel would ask him to come there again, he would have to learn Gujerati first. (Laughter.) There was only one thing that alarmed him for a moment while listening to that cantata, the "Queen of Hearts," which some of them did not understand but which he did, and he might tell them that it portrayed a most alarming state of things in Bombay. He was rather nervous at the idea that a Governor of Bombay should come to a suffragette assembly and might have to apply forcible feeding to such charming ladies as these. (Laughter.) He hoped that that might not be and he was assured by Miss Patel that that battle was intended for the purpose of acting and not for any serious purpose.

His Excellency then said they had met there that afternoon to celebrate, and they celebrated very glady, the twenty-fifth year of this admirable institution,—an institution which was only one of those numerous institutions which had been founded and upheld by the Parsi community in this town and which had been of such immense benefit to the welfare and well-being of all classes of the community of Bombay. He had read the report and had seen the interesting booklet on the results of the school, and what struck him more truly was that for the first twenty years of its life, apparently the school was managed admirably by a Committee of gentlemen. The numbers at first were very high and they were subsequently reduced somewhat, but during the last five years they had considerably increased under the guiding hand of Miss Patel, whose knowledge of female education was second to none in this country (applause), and he congratulated Miss Patel warmly on the fact that this year they were almost higher than they had ever been in the history of this school. (Applause.) But though much was due to Miss Patel's admirable guidance of the fortunes of this institution, he was sure she would wish him to say that she was ably supported and assisted with devoted zeal by her assistants, who helped to make this school a success. Another thing which appealed to him very much was that the institution was non-sectarian and undenominational in its character, and in addition to Parsi ladies, Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian ladies also availed themselves of the advantages of this school, and he sincerely hoped that before long more Hindu and Mahomedan ladies would take advantage of the admirable teaching given there and would receive the best education that they could possibly get in Bombay. Another matter of importance that he noticed in connection with this school was that beyond the ordinary educational work, almost all the useful and domestic occupations were being taught there. It seemed to him that when a pupil emerged from this school after completing her education, she emerged a fully developed person from every point of view that an accomplished lady should be. The several ladies that had visited this school in the past had given most interesting reports of their views, which had been most favourable in every degree. But there was one thing which he particularly wished to draw their attention to and that was the remark made by Mrs. Gray, of Girton College, Cambridge, in the last paragraph of her report.

A FULLER LIFE.

Continuing, his Excellency said he wished to say one word that afternoon to the pupils, in connection with the most important question of female education—a question that was engaging the serious attention of Government. He drew the pupils' attention to Mrs. Gray's remark that they could not possibly live without acquiring accomplishment which would make their life fuller and happier. What was meant by the words "fuller and happier"? Did it mean that they would get all the enjoyments and happiness of life from a physical point of view? That might be in their youth, but the words meant much more than that. He asked them to look round and realise the magnificent work that the ladies of this city were doing to help the wounded and to send comforts out to the soldiers who were fighting for them, and if they were doing that,—and he was sure many of them were—then they were leading a fuller and happier life. He wondered if any of those present there that afternoon had thought how many thousands of poor people, who were living, around them, did not have the happy life that they had, and whose life was always one of hardships and hard work and into whose houses the rays of light very seldom came.

He asked them to remember in future that they could all of them, especially ladies could give a word of comfort and sympathy, and practical help and shed a ray of light in those homes. If they did that, they might be living a fuller and happier life. He would also ask them to remember how important in their lives were the influence and example of the woman in home life. He hoped they would always remember that they had peculiar opportunities to minister to the comforts and wants of the people, who were surrounding them and if they did that, in very truth they would live a much fuller and happier life to the end of their days. He concluded by thanking Miss Aimai Patel most sincerely for asking them to come there and inviting Lady Willingdon to be so good as to distribute the prizes. They had enjoyed the entertainment exceedingly, and wished that the next twenty-five years of the progress of the school might be of still greater usefulness and benefit than ever before. (Loud applause).

On the motion of Sir T. B. Nariman, a vote of thanks was accorded to their Excellencies, for whom three cheers were also given.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AS A. D. C. TO SIR JOHN FRENCH AT THE FRONT.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S MESSAGE.

Lady Jellicoe, presiding at a meeting of women in London in connection with the Tipperary League for providing restrooms for the female dependents of men on active service, read the following letter from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:—

"I know you will be meeting the wives and families of the men, and I hope you will tell them of the magnificent spirit which prevails. Our troops have covered themselves with glory during this war. The navy has not yet as a whole had an opportunity of showing that the old spirit which carried to victory in the past is with us now. But where our men have had an opportunity of fighting the foe above water they have shown that they possess the same pluck and endurance as our comrades on shore.

"Nothing could have been finer than the coolness and courage shown in every case where ships have been sunk by mines and torpedoes. The discipline has been perfect and men have gone to their death not only most gallantly, but most unselfishly. One hears on all sides of numerous instances of men giving up on these occasions the plank which had supported them to some more feeble comrade.

"I feel prouder every day that passes that I command such men. During the period of waiting and watching they are cheerful and contented in spite of the great dullness of their lives. I am sure you will tell the wives and the children and mothers of our men of the spirit that prevails. I am sure that will make them, too, desirous to show in their own lives that they are animated by the same spirit to do the best they can for their country, so that they will be worthy of their mankind, of whom it is difficult to say too much."

WRITING AMID SHELLS.

THE SPIRIT OF BRITISH TOMMIES.

The "Daily Mail" quotes the following extracts from a letter written by an officer in the 1st Cheshire Regiment:—

When one reads the papers in England about the cheerfulness of the troops, the good food they get, and the way they get daily papers and playing-cards in the trenches one doesn't realise what it really is. If there is such a thing as hell on earth this must surely be it. I have been in the firing-line for four days; in the trenches for three and just behind in support today, which isn't much better.

But after all I have been lucky so far, though I feel absolutely exhausted. The other day I had to go through open fire four times, advancing and giving messages, and but for the bad shooting I would not have been here now. They shell us nearly all day, and you have to creep into the farthest corner of the trench expecting the infernal things to burst on you. Luckily the Germans don't seem very fond of doing much at night, but then we are busy digging new trenches and doing all sorts of things.

When I arrived there were only five officers in my company, none higher than second-lieutenants, and now I am one of the two left. Still, we are all certain of winning in the end, which is the great thing. At present we are holding back thousands compared to our hundreds. They attacked yesterday and today in masses, but were driven back. I haven't washed or had my boots off since I got here, and am mud almost from head to foot, including hair.

The spirit of the men is wonderful, and they make some very odd remarks, which is rather a change. It seems odd, sitting here writing with the shells flying about; fortunately I and my section are behind a haystack this afteroon for a change. (The beastly maxims and rifles are just starting again; may have to go any minute.) A small dog has just stepped on the letter, but I am not going to make any excuses for dirty paper or writing. A "Jack Johnson," as the Tommies call them, has just burst about fifteen yards away, but no damage this time. There is another and again, and so on. Whenever I hear one shrieking in my direction I offer up a fervent prayer. This letter is getting very much disturbed at present. A small piece of shrapnel only a yard or two away then, but they have been nearer than that. My word, there's a near one. Crash! Bang! Would I could get the Kaiser here!

Colonel Gifford in charge of the hospital ship Madras has sent the following telegram to H. E. Lord Pentland:—Arrived safely after passing through a cyclone. Patients have all done well.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Indian Factor in the War.

"The Englishman."—One does not see in the comments made upon the Indian troops battling at the front anything beyond a kind of pride in their picturesque appearance and methods of fighting. Folk do not seem to have realised that the Indian Contingent is more than a Contingent, and that if the war should take a really bad turn, behind the Contingent would follow not merely a few thousands but myriads and myriads. One notices that the journalists in Great Britain who are calculating how many more men the Isles and the Colonies can supply, seem to quite forget that India is as much part of the Empire as Australia, and that she has a population of fighting men and of agriculturists who can be turned into fighting men, large enough to easily swamp any forces that Austria and Germany can collect. We believe that but for Lord Hardinge and Lord Curzon, Indian troops would even now not have been sent to Europe. Moreover, Lord Hardinge's offer seems to have been accepted rather with a desire to show that Indian loyalty was appreciated than with any real belief in the resources of the country. Since they have been at the front, the Indian troops with their charges and their heroes of the Victoria Cross have proved that they have the mettle and valour of European soldiers. On some occasions their assistance has been of vital importance to the allied line. It is, therefore, passing strange that India should continue to be overlooked as a factor in the war. There are no indications of any demand for fresh levies from this country, and no effort is being made here to raise new battalions Yet, considering what the war means to the Empire, one would think that in India as elsewhere there would be drilling and training of every soul capable of and willing to bear arms.

Ibid.

"The Amritta Bazar Patrika."—The war is really working miracles. Fancy the "Englishman" ventilating the sentiments of the "Patrika." Have we not urged in these columns again and again that Indians, belonging both a martial and non-martial classes, should be trained as soldiers and utilised for the defence of the Empire? Only less than a hundred years ago, the people of India were as strong and bold as any other race in the world. It is said that the Bengalees were the weakest race in India, and the Punjabees the strongest, except the Gurkhas. But that is not it. The "Ayeen Akbery," about the authenticity of which there is no question, thus records the fact:

"The Soubah of Bengal consists of 24 Circars, and 487 mehals. The revenue is 14,961,482 Sicca rupees, and the Zemindars (who are mostly Kayasthas) furnish 23,330 cavalry, 158 infantry, 170 elephants, 4,260 canons and 4,400 boats."

Thus, the Moghul Emperors could raise lakhs of men from Bengal to fight for them, but the present rulers have not got a single Bengalee soldier in their army! If they had treated Bengal and other Indian provinces in the same way as the Moghuls did not they themselves are treating their Colonies, "Myriads and myriades," and "not merely a few thousands," as the Englishman" says, "would follow behind the Indian Contingent" which had been sent to the front.

Flogging as a Punishment.

"The Commonweal."—It is a shocking thing that, under Indian law, men may be punished with whipping for trivial theft. Whipping is a punishment discarded by all civilised nations, save where a few specially cruel or vile offences are concerned. Most thoughtful people object to it even in these, but procuring and robbery with violence—garotting—are punished in England with the lash. It is regarded as a punishment fit only for the very vilest, for it is a survival of slavery. Yet here, in India it is frequently inflicted for petty thefts, a condition of things which, transferred to England, would raise a storm of indignation. The other day, in Madras, two men were found guilty of stealing some soda-water bottles, cigarette packets and other stray odds and ends. The Magistrate ordered both to be whipped. The ages of the offenders are not given, and they are termed "individuals" not "boys." Surely it is time that such punishments should be removed from the code.

The War and Indian Industries.

"The Leader."—Even in advanced countries we have seen that the Government do vastly more for industrial development than does the Government in this country. Even free-trade England has at last been obliged to give up the old Manchester policy of *laissez faire*. We are the last to tell our countrymen that they have nothing to do, that they are free from responsibility or reproach, that they have not to exert themselves to the utmost possible limit of their financial and organising capacity to build up an industrial India. Any one who takes up such a position would be most false to the country's best interests. At the same time it is folly if their present limitations are not recognised and it will be short-sightedness if we are asked to wait until their capacity is adequately developed before a well-directed, a constructive effort is made to develop industries for which favourable conditions exist. It is here that the Government's duty comes in. While it ought to promote measures that are calculated to increase the people's capacity, it ought at the same time to give freely of the resources it commands, which are derived from the people themselves, to improve the chances of success, to show them the way, to utilise India's potential and undeveloped wealth in her children's interest. No nation has more compelling sense of public duty than the British have, and they ought not to permit themselves in India to fall below their own almost uniformly high standard.

ZOROASTRIAN BOARDING HIGH SCHOOL, DEVLALI.

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Principals:—D. M. JALL,
F. H. DASTUR, B.A., LL.B.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December, 15, 1914.

"A RECORD OF RIGHTS."

The Bill for the cadastral survey of Bombay, which was introduced in the Legislative Council last week and was referred to a Select Committee, formed the subject of a further important debate at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon. The Corporation have been invited by the Government to contribute one-sixth of the cost of the proposed Survey and it was on the report of the Standing Committee, recommending that the Corporation should accept this invitation, that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta took the opportunity to point out once more, as he had done in the Legislative Council, the danger of this Bill as at present drafted. The curious objection to discussion of the Bill in the Corporation was taken both by Mr. Cadell, the Commissioner, and Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, that the Corporation was not the place to discuss a Bill before the Legislative Council. Mr. Cadell asked: Was Sir Pherozeshah justified in fighting the battle of the houseowners in the Corporation? And Mr. Hatch expressed the opinion that this was "hardly a matter to be dealt with by the Corporation." This is the first time that we have heard that the Corporation is not the proper place in which to discuss a matter vitally affecting the interests of the city, and a measure the cost of which it is invited to share. We hope it will be the last! It is sometimes a little difficult to be patient with the reactionary workings of the official mind. Are we to understand that the details of an undertaking, part of the cost of which it is proposed should fall upon a public representative body, which will have to use for that purpose the money of the ratepayers, are not a proper subject of discussion for that body; and that it is travelling beyond its province, or at any rate what is necessary and proper, in proposing to submit the provisions of such a measure to a thorough investigation? Fortunately, these two official representatives found only four members to support their amazing contention that this Bill was an undersirable matter for reference to a committee of investigation, the Corporation being almost unanimous in taking the contrary view and supporting the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

But, apart altogether from the principle involved in the matter of a financial contribution, it is eminently desirable that the Corporation, which is the premier public body of the city and the only one which can speak as representing the city as a whole, should discuss a measure solely affecting the city, whether it emanates from the Legislative Council or anywhere else. And it would altogether fail in its duty to the ratepayers if it did not avail itself of the opportunity to examine the details of such a measure with a view to assisting the Select Committee in such an amendment of the Bill as will make it acceptable to the public. That a drastic amendment in one particular is essential has been made clear by the debate in the Council last week, and the amplification of his exposition of the dangerous powers which it would place in the hands of the Executive, which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta made in the Corporation yesterday. The Bill is ostensibly to give legislative sanction for a survey of the city of Bombay, and nobody, as Sir Pherozeshah said, objects to that; and if the Bill were merely what it was alleged to be in the first instance, a mere reproduction of the Calcutta Act, there could have been no objection to it. But it goes very much further. A cadastral survey, said Mr. Curtis in the Legislative Council, postulates two things, a map and a register of ownership. What he ought to have said was, a map and a list of owners. But it is noticeable, that, while the official members both in the Council and the Corporation are profuse in their assurances that there is to be no inference as to title, no inquisition, or detailed enquiry into title deeds, there is a curious persistence in adhering to a phraseology that presupposes that and nothing else First, we have the addition to the clause, giving Government the power to provide for the preparation and maintenance of maps, of the words, "and of a register of possession." That the suspicion which these words engendered in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's mind was justifiable was revealed by the startling meaning given to them by the Commissioner in his interpretation of them for the benefit of the Corporation—an interpretation based on the explanations he had received from Government. "The record maintained," wrote Mr. Cadell, "will become a record of rights." He has now altered that to "a record of possesion," still adhering to an expression which indicates that it is desired to adopt some form of procedure which will involve an obligation on the part of the owner to satisfy the authority preparing this register as to his title. It means, as Sir Pherozeshah pointed out "ownership," which the owner can only prove by producing his title deeds. That would be an unheard of and monstrous obligation. Even in a Court of Law an owner is specifically protected from the perils that attend the production of title deeds, which once exposed may lay him open to the claims of all sorts of people who would not otherwise have dreamt of emerging from obscurity.

The matter was very clearly put yesterday by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It meant, he said, that the Collector would not enter the name of a party unless he had given notice inquiring whether there were other claimants. Then there would be a regular legal enquiry. In this connection too, Mr. Curtis in the Council the other day made a very suggestive statement. The procedure would be the same, he said, as adopted in the mofussil under the Land Revenue Code. Can there be any parallel between the procedure necessary for the establishment of a party's ownership for the purposes of the Land Revenue Code and the preparation of a cadestral survey? And finally the question remains, if all this sinister phraselogy about register of possession, record of rights and record of possession, does not mean what is feared, what is the objection to taking the words out of the Act altogether or replacing them by words that will achieve the innocent objects of the Bill without causing alarm to the owner? Mr. Curtis has not disposed of the dangers that are feared by his vague offer to insert a proviso in the Bill that there shall be no inference as to title, as we shall point out on a future occasion. For the present, however, it is entirely satisfactory that the houseowners of Bombay, meaning in a host of instances people of moderate and even very small means, will have their interests properly represented to the Select Committee by the body best fitted to undertake the task.

Notes of the Day

The Latest Submarine Exploit.

There has been no more brilliant naval exploit during the war than that of Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, who has succeeded in taking his submarine, B11, into the Dardanelles and torpedoing the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh. Here we have another instance of the revolutionary changes which the submarine has effected in naval warfare. The Dardanelles, those famous straits that fortifications and minefields have made immune from the direct attacks and the passage of men-of-war, are no longer impassable. Of course, it is not every submarine that could have achieved the success that attended B11 which was submerged at one time for nine hours; it is not every commander who would be so audacious and so fortunate as Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, though neither the British nor German submarine commanders have been wanting in audacity in this war. But the mere fact of one successful raid, the penetration of the Straits by one submarine, has destroyed the old tradition of the inaccessibility of the Bosphorus to enemy ships, and opened up possibilities which may have far-reaching effects.

Turkey's Latest Folly.

There seems to be no end to the follies of the men who are now directing the destinies of Turkey. It seems as though their German mentors may live to regret ever having induced them to throw in their lot with the Dual alliance, for there seems every prospect of their defeating the strenuous efforts of German diplomacy to prevent Italy from departing from her neutrality. The whole business of the arrest of the British Consul in the Italian Consulate at Hodeidah is in the best style of Abdul Hamid, though it is doubtful whether that astute man would have chosen to display his devious methods of procrastination in such an electric atmosphere. Abdul Hamid never made any mistake when he had a single Power to deal with, who was likely to act without regard to the susceptibilities of other Powers. The Abdul Hamidian method exists now without the ability and cleverness. The plea that Turkey cannot give satisfaction to Italy because Hodeidah is cut off from Constantinople is characteristic of the old-style Turkish diplomacy, but it is a dangerous answer to give to a Power whose intervention at this moment is the last thing in the world that Germany or her Allies can desire.

America on the Huns.

An American writer named Burroughs, well-known in the U. S. A. as an associate of Mr. Roosevelt, contributes an article to the New York "Tribune" on the American point of view of the struggle in Europe. It is couched in the terse manner common to Uncle Sam and should be read as a homily at Ahmednagar.

"Is it any wonder that we in this country give our sympathy without measure to the Allies and their cause? We instinctively look upon the German Army as simply a vast machine rushing with blind fury upon the civilisation of the world. We do not think of its individual units as made up of the altogether modest, industrious human and admirable people of whom we know so many. We see nothing human in it, and we see nothing admirable but its terrible efficiency. It is as regardless of life, of property, of things beautiful and precious, of the rights of the innocent and the unoffending as is any other machine. It is not expressive of the spirit of the Germany that we know, the Germany to which we owe so much in literature, in music, in philosophy, in science, and in the art of rational living, the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Hegel, and a hundred others. It is rather the outcome of the Germany of the blood and iron Bismarck, and of the gospel of war that has been so assiduously preached by her recent savants and philosophers, the tense, abnormal Nietzsche and of the hard, calculating von Bernhardi, and of her ruling classes, the hellish gospel that might makes right, that small nations have no rights which great nations are cound to respect, the bygone feudal doctrine of the divine right of kings, and that the legitimate upbuilding of one nation can only be by the pulling down of another nation; the gospel of armed conquest, of the robber baron, of the pirate on land or sea; a gospel which sneers at treaties as scraps of paper and throws international morality to the winds; a doctrine which our own nation has done much to discredit by refusing to seize Cuba and Mexico when there was none to say nay; a doctrine to which, let us all hope, this war will put an end forever.

"War as now waged by the Kaiser against Belgium and France is but a high-sounding name for the collective murder and pillage and arson of a vast organised band of outlaws, and for my part, I believe, it is the last spectacle of the kind and on such a scale that the world will ever see."

A Coincidence in Names.

There was some comment the other day on the coincidence of the names of two English leaders in the war, conducting operations in Belgium and France being French and Paris. "The Statesman" draws attention to another coincidence in names nearer home. When it was announced in August, says our contemporary, that Colonel Malleson had been appointed the first Deputy Chief Censor of India, the memory turned at once to Colonel Malleson's ancestor, the well-known historian, who wrote in collaboration with Kaye the standard history of the Indian Mutiny. It is singular that when Colonel Malleson went to the Front he was replaced by Lieut.-Colonel Kaye, who still holds the post. It is doubtful if the new Kaye and Malleson will collaborate on a history of press censorship in India, but quite a pleasantly indiscreet volume would result if the newspapers of India were to unite in writing a history of the reign of Malleson and Kaye!

India's New Capital.

The first Official Report of the administration of the territory making up the new capital of India has just been issued by Mr. W. H. Hailey, Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province. Perhaps, because it is the first of its kind Mr. Hailey has included in it materials and information of interest which do not usually figure in the annual administrative reports drawn up by officials. In his Report Mr. Hailey not only gives a succinct account of the form of administration that has obtained since October 1, 1912, when the city was adopted as the metropolis of India, but also goes into interesting details regarding the past history of the various communities and institutions which are to be found in the province at the present day. The province of Delhi comprises an extent of only 528 square miles, and has a population of about four lakhs. More than half of this population resides within the limits of the Delhi Municipality. Though decimated by frequent visitations of plague and malaria, the population has managed to increase by 34 per cent since 1881. The raising of the city to its new status will, no doubt, still more increase its population within the next four years.

The Various Communities.

Being the seat of Government of ancient Hindu and Moslem rulers Delhi has a mixed population in which the Hindu and Moslem elements are equally strong and poised. Among the Hindus the Jats take the lead among the agricultural class, the Gujars among the [illegible]ng believed to have lived about Delhi in remote times. These Gujars have a notoriety for cattle lifting. The Rajput section of the population form only four per cent, but we are told that "they are obsessed by the visions and traditions of a greater past." The Chuhans and Tanwars of the Jumna Valley gave Delhi its most famous Hindu dynasties, and, though fallen from their high position, are still decent and orderly and the best cultivators of a tribe which appears to be diminishing in numbers. Among the Bania class, the merchants and bankers of Delhi have long been famous. As to the Moslem section of the population the Pathans, who came with the old invaders, are now merged among the peasantry. The Sayads, who were also so powerful during the days of Moghul rule, are no longer rich and have dwindled down to about 10,000 all told. The people of Delhi speak both Urdu and Hindi, the former being among the purest spoken in India, having been the Court language of the Moghul Emperors. The commercial and sanitary aspects of the city are also dwelt upon by Mr. Hailey in his Report. A survey of Delhi has been undertaken with a view to drawing up a complete drainage and sewerage system for the whole city. The town planning scheme, which is in progress, is expected to transform the southern portion into a really modern city fit to rank among the metropolises of the world.

A Thana Elopement.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, First Class Magistrate of Thana, seems to have introduced a new factor into the administration of the criminal law of this country in passing sentence on a young farrier, named Babu Sheikh Hussein, whom he convicted of kidnapping a Hindu girl, under 16 years of age, from the lawful guardianship of her father. The case was a peculiar one. The youth seems to have been honestly attached to the girl and his affection was so warmly reciprocated that she willingly left her parent's home at Thana.—"cordially co-operated in her elopement" is the Magistrate's expression,—and came to Bombay. Not only this, but, after she had been restored to her parents, she again managed to escape in order to return to her lover, whose own version was that she had first left her home because she was beaten by her father. It may be added that there was evidence to show that the couple were about to go through the formality of marriage when the youth was arrested.

A Harsh Sentence.

The case turned upon the girl's age, as to which the medical evidence was conflicting, one witness, Major Murison, I.M.S., opining that she appeared to be over 16. A birth register was put in, however, and though the full proper name of the girl was not given in this, the Magistrate,—probably rightly,—accepted it. It showed the girl's age to be fifteen only. The consent of the girl thus became immaterial and the Magistrate,—who has written a very able judgment in the case,—convicted the accused of kidnapping under section 361, I. P. C. Now it seems to us, that the circumstances of this case do not call for a harsh punishment, and that the Magistrate in pronouncing sentence ought not to have given the consideration he has done to questions of religion and caste, in regard to which the law is supposed to be absolutely impartial. Such considerations as the injury to the parents' caste might properly influence the question of damages in a civil suit, but in a criminal case an accused is entitled to have his punishment measured solely by the degree of gravity of his offence, and not by considerations of religion or caste. The Magistrate passed a sentence of four months' rigorous punishment only, but added to it a fine of Rs. 500, a tremendous punishment for a man earning, perhaps, not more than 12 rupees a month, and in default sentenced him to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Advantage, further, was taken of section 386 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the recovery of the fine by the levying of distress. The sentence seems to us to be unduly severe, considering all the circumstances of the case.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Fort Needle Room at 12 noon yesterday, and was met by Mrs. Turner and Mrs. England.

LAST INTERVIEW WITH LORD ROBERTS

A PLEA FOR WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

The last interview the late Lord Roberts granted was with M. Gaston Dru, of the "Echo de Paris," who, in a letter to "The Times," reproduces a very interesting passage from the great soldier's observations:—

Lord Roberts said that, while the primary reason of his visit was to see his dear Indian troops (of which he was Colonel-in-Chief), he intended to speak to General French about the too great secrecy which was, to his mind, kept by the military authorities at the front and at home concerning the work and the brave deeds of the English soldiers.

"I naturally approve," said Lord Roberts, "that all the military movements, whatever they be, should be kept absolutely secret from all war correspondents; but it seems to me that they should be allowed to receive at least a fair modicum of information. Why not allow them to write, for instance, in detail of the glorious actions fought by our troops, several days after these actions have taken place?

TO ENCOURAGE RECRUITING.

"You in France are in a position different from us. You have conscription. Every man is called to the colours, and you do not rely on the public enthusiasm to recruit your army. In England we want men, many more men, and if we do not let our people at home know in detail of the life of our soldiers at the front, of their brave fights and gallant deeds, how shall we awake in the soul of our young men the high sentiment of emulation which will strongly contribute to lead them to the recruiting office?

"They are brave, no doubt, willing to offer their lives to their country if necessary. But they often do not know that it is absolutely necessary, and that every minute they lose now is a priceless minute, may be a battle jeopardised in the future.

"They do not know enough that our men are always fighting against tremendous odds, that we want more men and still more men to equalise matters. They are not sufficiently able to follow day by day—as much, at any rate, as the military necessities would allow it—the life and the fighting of their friends who have enlisted. What has been done for the London Scottish might, to my mind, be done with great good result for many of the other units, and I will talk to French about it."

Lord Roberts spoke strongly, and felt, I have no doubt of it, the urgent need of more "advertisement" for the Army, although he did not utter the word, if England was going to get all the men she wants.

In his interview to the "Echo de Paris," adds Reuter, Lord Roberts said:—

"In a few months while the Russian armies, constantly strengthened by new and fresh formations, will be pushing forward from the east towards Berlin, the French, British and Belgian troops by that time including more than one million British soldiers, will in the west break down the last German resistance and will march towards the enemy's capital, where we will sign, not a treaty which would give our adversaries time to reorganise, but a definite peace which will assure for a long time the tranquillity of Europe and will consummate the ruin of Prussian militarism."

LORD ROBERTS'S VIEW OF THE GERMANS.

HOW THEY MISJUDGED BRITAIN'S EMPIRE POWER.

Only a few days before he died Lord Roberts was the subject of an interesting sketch which appeared in the "New York Times" on November 3. The sketch was from the London correspondent of the journal, and the following extracts are taken from the same:—

"Elying about London, from the War Office to the Foreign Office, to the Home Office, to the National Service League headquarters, to recruiting and concentration camps from one end of the nation to the other, passing out words of encouragement and optimism to soldiers in the making, and giving sage and sound advice to those in power, who listen profoundly to what he says, there is a little man clad in a black morning coat, his hair and moustache white with age, but with a figure erect and soldierly—a man whose energy is one of the marvellous things the war has produced. He is Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the 'Little Bobs' of India and South Africa, the hero of the march to Kandahar, the leader of England's victorious army which fought the Boers.

As to the Germans, the correspondent reports that Lord Roberts said the Germans had fought uncommonly well, and had shown splendid organisation, and that they were well staffed. "But," he added, "there is every evidence that the Germans have under-estimated our strength and power. Most of all, they have under-estimated our 'Empire power.' They thought that Ireland would not rally to the Imperial cause, and they believed the same of India. Events have shown how vastly mistaken they were, for to-day the Empire means unity of thought and purpose. They under-estimated, too, the fighting value of the British Army. They thought it small and of not much importance, but now they have learned otherwise. But it is our Empire power that they misjudged the most."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH NAVAL LOSS.

ITALY AND HODEIDAH INCIDENT.

TRIUMPHANT SERBIANS' ADVANCE.

QUIET IN THE WEST,

The Press Bureau has announced that on Sunday a British submarine entered the Dardanelles and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh which was guarding the minefield. The submarine returned safely and the battleship when last seen, was sinking by the stern.

The Italian Foreign Minister announced in the Chamber of Deputies that Italy insisted on immediate and exemplary reparation for the outrage on the Italian Consulate at Hodeidah. A number of Deputies, amid cheers, strongly insisted that Italy's honour and dignity must be upheld. The British Consul has been interned in Arabia.

The Serbians are now advancing on Belgrade, and have defeated all Austrian attempts to arrest the retreat.

A Russian official statement says that they have successfully concluded the offensive on the whole front in the Mlava region, captured the enemy's positions and pursued him towards the frontier. The battles south of Cracow and in the Carpathians continued unchanged.

The Allies repulsed on Saturday three infantry attacks south-east of Ypres, German attacks on the north-west of Senonnes were also repulsed, and substantial progress has been made by the Allies in Bois-la-Pretre.

The Press Bureau states that a Canadian official statement announces that the number of men in training will be increased in immediate future to 50,000 and the total will with the departure of the second contingent, come to 108,000.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

UNFOUNDED ALARMING REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Kaiser's physician, interviewed by an American correspondent in Berlin, said that the alarming reports regarding the Emperor's health were unfounded.

Bronchial catarrh had been accompanied by fever but the fever had gone and His Majesty was now up and convalescent.

He was receiving visitors but would have to remain indoors for some days. He would be able to return to the field in a week or ten days.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Lieut. Duke, Sussex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain M. J. Hamilton, Gordons.

TURKISH BATTLESHIP SUNK.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S DARING EXPLOIT.

TURKISH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT IN DARDANELLES.

DIVED UNDER FIVE ROWS OF MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Press Bureau announces that yesterday Submarine B11, Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, entered the Dardanelles and despite difficult currents dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh, which was guarding the minefield.

B11 although pursued by gunfire and torpedo boats, returned safely.

She was submerged on one occasion for nine hours.

When last seen the Messudiyeh was sinking by the stern.

The Messudiyeh, an old battleship originally built in 1876, but reconstructed in 1901, has a displacement of 9,120 tons. Her speed is 17.5 knots. Her armament consists of two 9.2in. breech-loading guns, twelve 6in. quick-firers, twenty-eight smaller quickfirers and two submerged torpedo tubes.

VALUE OF THE SUBMARINE.

UNITED STATES NAVAL PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the Navy, in his naval report says that the successes of submarines in the European war have not swayed the United States from the belief in all big-gun dreadnoughts, for main dependence on sea power, yet recent developments in naval warfare have strengthened the faith in the efficacy of the submarine. Therefore, the Department urges construction of an increased number. England has eighty-four built and building, France seventy-six, United States fifty-one, Germany thirty-one and Japan seventeen. While the Navy Board urged the building of four dreadnoughts in the coming year, Mr. Daniels' programme comprises two Dreadnoughts, six destroyers and eight or more submarines. The Board's policy looked to a completion by 1919, of forty-eight battleships but the total of those in commission under construction and authorised for completion by 1919 is 37. Mr. Daniels says the development and manufacture of aircraft needs to be stimulated in the United States. Owing to the financial conditions resulting from war, no increase in personnel is asked for but a plan will be introduced next session for organisation of a competent Navy Reserve, which the Board regards as even more important than construction.

ATLANTIC SEA FIGHT.

RUSSIAN CONGRATULATIONS TO ADMIRALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, dated Saturday says:—The Russian Commander-in-Chief in congratulating the Admiralty says that the splendid exploit of the British Fleet will serve to strengthen the unshakeable confidence of the Russians in the ultimate success of the Allies. The Admiralty in a reply congratulating the Japanese Minister of Marine says that, though it fell to the British Squadron in the South Atlantic to strike the final blow, it is largely owing to the powerful and untiring assistance of the Japanese Fleet that the result was achieved.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The American cotton crop for 1914 will approximate to 16,000,000 bales, which is a record. Nevertheless its value will be considerably below that of 1913 owing to the holding up of foreign shipments and the shortage of demand from abroad.

Only German, Austrian, Hungarian, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Roumanian, and Italian horses will be allowed to run in the next Austro-German Derby.

HODEIDAH OUTRAGE.

ITALY INSISTS ON EXEMPLARY REPARATION.

HIGH FEELING IN THE CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Dec. 14.

The Foreign Minister in the Chamber said that Italy insisted on exemplary reparation for the Hodeidah incident.

The Ottoman Government replied that the communication between Constantinople and Hodeidah was interrupted. (Loud murmers.)

The Minister telegraphed again demanding immediate reparation. (Loud cheers.)

A number of Deputies, amid cheers, strongly insisted that Italy's honour and dignity must be upheld.

It was reported from Rome yesterday that on the 11th November Turkish gendarmes forcibly arrested the British Consul at Hodeidah after he had taken refuge at the Italian Consulate. News of this occurrence reached Erythera on November 29th and the Italian warship Guiliana was despatched immediately and arrived at Hodeidah on December 3rd.

BRITISH CONSUL INTERNED IN ARABIA.

ROME, Dec. 13.

Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has announced that the British Consul at Hodejdah has been interned in Arabia with the French Consul.

CAPTURE OF BASRA.

EFFECT ON THE ARAB WORLD.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

"Le Journal," commenting on the capture of Basra, says that the absurdity of German aggression was never more strikingly demonstrated. The British success will have immense effect on the Arab world, which will be all the greater on account of the masterly way in which it was achieved.

QUIET AT BAGDAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 14

A communiqué issued here to-day states that "Intelligence has been received that all was quiet at Bagdad on the 1st December and that all Europeans there were safe.

DESERTIONS FROM TURKISH ARMY.

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Cairo correspondent says desertion from the Turkish Syrian army are frequent. A body of 2,400 troops lost 900 during a five miles' march.

A letter from Budapest published in the "Morning Post" contains the following:—"A private message from Berlin says Calais was taken yesterday. As this is the fifteenth time we have got this news, people are laughing."

NIGHT ATTACK BY GURKHAS.

GERMAN TRENCH EMPTIED BY FOUR MEN.

Writing from the Pas-de-Calais on Nov. 20, "The Times" special correspondent gives the following account of a night episode in which four Gurkha soldiers distinguished themselves in a conspicuous manner. He writes:—The Indian divisions have been engaged. For several days they had to face a terrific assault, and their ranks were daily thinned by a most murderous fire from heavy artillery and machine-guns, against which they had little opportunity of showing their prowess in the kind of warfare in which they are most useful—the charge and the stealthy night attack.

Occasionally, however, they have done wonders in this way. A company of Gurkhas had been terribly worried one day by the fire from a certain German trench about 200 yards from their own, at each end of which a mitrailleuse was posted. At nightfall they determined to have done with it. Secretly and silently four men left their trench and crept away into the darkness. An hour passed, two hours, three, and nothing happened. Then, just before dawn, came the alarm. There was a sudden cry of terror from the German lines, then mingled shouts and shots.

After a minute's struggle in the dark against an invisible foe, who slashed and stabbed without being seen, the Germans were seized with panic and bolted to the rear. Rifle fire blazed out along the whole front, but the four happy Gurkhas slunk back to their comrades unscathed. When dawn broke the German trench lay untenanted save by the two silent mitrailleuses and the bodies of fifteen of its defenders.

SERBIAN ADVANCE ON BELGRADE.

ENEMY DRIVEN ACROSS THE DRINA.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO ARREST RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NISH, Dec. 14.

An official communique says that the Serbians continued the pursuit of the Austrians on the 11th instant, defeating all attempts to arrest the retreat.

The Serbians are now advancing on Belgrade and Mladenovatz.

2,220 Austrians, twenty guns and much material were captured on the 11th instant.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Serbians on the extreme left have forced the enemy across the Drina. The Serbians also continue to drive the Austrians back in the northerly and north-easterly direction.

TWO ARMY CORPS CUT UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, dated Saturday, says:—A Serbian demi-official statement says that in the face of great numerical superiority of Austrians the Serbians were obliged to fall back for a whole month in order to be able to accept battle in favourable conditions. Finally the principal battle was fought from the 3rd to 8th December on the slopes of Mount Rudnik, and resulted in the complete rout of the Austrians. Two Army Corps forming the Austrian right wing were completely cut up, the enemy retreating all along the line in great disorder, and Valievo and Uzice were reoccupied.

Sir Edward Grey has congratulated the Serbian Minister in London.

MONTENEGRINS' SUCCESS.

CUPATION OF VISHEGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CETINJE, Dec. 14.

The Montenegrins have occupied Vishegrad and captured many prisoners and stores.

MIXED COMMISSION FOR FRONTIER DISPUTES IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIA ACCEPTS GREEK PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Bulgaria has accepted the Greek proposal for the appointment of a Mixed Commission to deal with frontier disputes.

MASSACRE BY AUSTRIANS.

CHILDREN AND OLD MEN BURNED ALIVE.

A gruesome story of the cruelties committed by Austrian troops in Servia is told by Professor Reisse, of Lausanne University, in a letter from Valievo to the "Temps."

He states that he made a minute inquiry in the districts vacated a few weeks ago by the Austrians, and, without wishing to generalise, he has acquired the conviction that the Austrian troops who went through the Chabatz district committed every kind of atrocity.

In the villages and small towns he visited, the Austrians killed 1,148 civilians, the bodies of all these having been recovered and identified, while 2,280 more are missing. Even children were not spared.

The professor states that he saw the remains of children two or three years of age in pits into which they had been thrown. Many non-combatants were carried off as hostages and killed in the next village.

At Lechnitza 109 hostages, whose ages ranged from eight to eighty-two, were tied together with cord and wire at the edge of a large trench sixty feet long. Soldiers then fired a volley into them, causing the whole mass of struggling human beings to fall into the trench, which the soldiers immediately filled up without stopping to see whether all the victims were dead. The professor estimates that about fifty per cent. of these poor people must have been buried alive.

This massacre took place in the presence of another batch of forty bostages, who were compelled by threats to shout "Long live Austria!" "Long live the Emperor Francis Joseph!".

A QUIET DAY.

ALLIES REPULSE INFANTRY ATTACKS.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13, 4-55 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—Yesterday was particularly quiet. The enemy's activity was mainly shown by intermittent cannonades. The enemy, however, made three violent infantry attacks, southeast of Ypres, which were repulsed. We made substantial progress in Bois-le-Pretre. The enemy in the Vosges made several attacks on Mother Henri Beacon, northwest of Senonnes. They were repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A communiqué issued in Paris last night said that German attacks north-east of the Ypres and on the railway station at Aspach had been repulsed.

CANADIAN FORCES,

A TOTAL OF OVER 100,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Press Bureau says that the official statement issued in Canada announces that it has been determined that the number of men in training can be increased in the immediate future to 50,000, in addition to the 8,000 engaged in garrison and outpost duty. These will be enlisted forthwith. The Canadian forces thus organised for active service will be 33,000 already despatched, including garrison at Bermuda, 8,000 on garrison and outpost duty in Canada and 50,000 in training in Canada. As soon as the second contingent goes forward, a further enlistment of 17,000 will be made, making a total of 108,000. After that the forwarding of further expeditionary forces will be followed by further enlistments. There are a large number of excellent riders and good shots in the western provinces who are anxious to serve with the mounted troops and special efforts will be made to utilise their services, the Canadian Government cooperating with the Imperial Government in the provision of arms and equipment.

THE LONG ARM OF THE SIRKAR.

A LESSON TO MISCHIEFMAKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

At a Durbar held at Gujranwala on Saturday, the Lieutenant-Governor urged the people not to be led away by baseless rumours set afloat by malice of our enemies. Referring to recent events he said: "The fact that the arm of the Sikar is long enough and strong enough to strike its enemies with simutaneous success by land and sea, not only in Europe but in Arobia, South Africa and South America, should be a lesson and warning to the mischievous few who are endeavouring to stir up trouble in this country."

SURPRISE FOR A V. C.

HOW THE NEWS REACHED LIEUTENANT DIMMER.

(Later than the Mail.)

A British officer, bearing evidence on his face and body of having recently been a target for German shot and shell, was sitting in the dining-room of a well-known hotel here, says the Boulogne correspondent of the "Daily Mail." He was dividing his attention between his meal and a paper. All at once his neighbours—Allied officers and Britishers who have quartered themselves in Boulogne for the time being—noticed that he became extremely agitated. He appeared to be on the verge of fainting. The other diners jumped to the conclusion that he had run across the death of some dear friend in the casualty list, and that the news had overwhelmed him in his own weak condition.

With a powerful effort the officer recovered possession of himself, and then managed to stammer out weakly and almost apologetically, even while his body thrilled: "It's all right. I had a shock. I see I've been awarded the V.C."

It was Lieutenant J. H. S. Dimmer, of the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who spoke, and it was through the columns of the newspaper that the hero received the first intimation that he had gained the distinction which is most highly valued and esteemed among British fighting men and the general public alike.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY TOWARDS FRONTIER.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 14

An official statement says:—We have successfully concluded the offensive on the whole front in the Mlava region, captured the enemy's positions at Przasnysz and Ciechanow and pursued him towards the frontier. The cavalry charge inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. The Germans continue a desperate offensive on the Lowiez-Olowo front and are losing heavily. We have captured a new position north of Bzura. The battles south of Cracow and in the Carpathians continue unchanged.

GERMANS ADMIT STRATEGICAL EVACUATION OF LODZ

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.

A German communiqué admits that the Russian account of the evacuation of Lodz is correct.

WHOLESALE BATH AT THE FRONT.

TIRED MEN MADE FRESH.

1,834 GERMANS LEFT OUT OF 6,300.

(Later than the Mail.)

An "Eye-witness" present with British Headquarters in course of his account, dated Nov. 20, says:—

One good point about the wet weather of the last few days is that it has made the ground so soft that the enemy's howitzer shells sink for some depth before they detonate, and expend a great part of their energy in an upward direction, throwing mud about. Nevertheless, the wet and cold have added greatly to the hardships of the troops in the trenches; and the problem of how to enable them to keep their feet reasonably dry and warm is now engaging serious attention.

At one place, owing to the kindness of the proprietor, certain works have recently been placed at our disposal as a wholesale bath house, lavatory, and repair shop. In the works are a number of vats large enough to contain several men at one time, and they serve most excellently for the provision of hot baths for the men on relief from the trenches. While they are enjoying a bath their clothes are taken away. The underclothing is washed or burnt and replaced by a new set, while the uniform is fumigated, cleaned, and repaired, and buttons are sewn on and repairs done by a gang of women who are employed for the purpose. At this installation some 1,500 men are catered for every day.

What this rehabilitation really means to the soldiers can alone be appreciated from a realisation of their previous state. They have not bathed for weeks, nor even been able to take off their clothes. Many as they troop up to the bath, look, to say the least, unprepossessing. Weary, unshorn, and haggard, they are coated with mud, a good deal of which has crusted on them, and some are splashed with the blood of their comrades or of the enemy. When they come out clean, refreshed, and reclothed, they are different beings. And not only is this a good thing from the point of view of the happiness and comfort of the individual; it is also a distinct gain in his fighting value and an asset to the force to which he belongs.

Frequent allusion has been made to the losses of the enemy. Round Ypres we are continually finding fresh evidence of the slaughter inflicted. On the 15th one of our battalions upon advancing discovered a German trench manned by 17 corpses, while there were 49 more in a house close by. Next day a patrol discovered 60 dead in front of one trench and 50 opposite another. In fact all the farms and cottages to our front are charnel-houses. The significance of such small numbers lies only in the fact that they represent the killed in a very small area. According to prisoners the German attempts to take Ypres have proved costly. One man stated that there were only 15 survivors out of his platoon, which went into action 50 strong; another reported that of 250 men who advanced with him only 19 returned.

It is believed that one Bavarian regiment 3,000 strong, which left Bavaria for the front on October 19, had only 1,200 men left before the attack made along the Menin-Ypres road on November 14, in which it again suffered severely. The plight of some of the units of the new formations is even worse, one regiment of the 23rd Reserve Corps having but 600 men out of 3,000. (This makes altogether 1,834 left out of 6,300.) If the period since the beginning of the war is considered, the numbers are greater. For instance, of the 15th Corps, one regiment has lost 60 officers and 2,560 men, and another has lost 3,000 men. These figures include casualties of every kind—killed, wounded, missing.

The Governor of Madras opened the Agriculture and Trade Conference yesterday at the Council Chamber and in course of his address rreferred to the recent changes in the economic condition of the Presidency which rendered an imperative closer touch and co-operation between agricultural producers and organisers of trade.

CORPORATION AND THE SURVEY BILL.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

THE RECORD OF RIGHTS CLAUSE.

FURTHER EXPOSURE BY SIR P. M. MEHTA.

MATTER REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The Bombay Corporation yesterday discussed three very important items, during a sitting, which lasted for more than two hours and a half. The most important was the discussion on the question of the survey of Bombay, and on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the matter was referred to a representative committee to enable the Corporation to submit a representation to Government protesting against the clause, which renders possible an inquiry into private title-deeds. In a long speech, Sir Pherozeshah showed how a similar clause was omitted from the City Land Revenue Bill in 1876 at the instance of the then Advocate-General. The Commissioner and Mr. Hatch were against a reference to committee, but there seemed to be a general agreement amongst the members that there should be no inquiry into private title-deeds. This was evident from the fact that only four members opposed Sir Pherozeshah's motion.

The next important subject that came up for deliberation was the Municipal Administration Report for the past year, and Mr. Wacha took the opportunity of pointing out how the death rate in the city was diminishing, and that they had this record figure—28 per thousand—for the first time since 1893. He further expressed a hope, in which the Commissioner concurred, that they would soon have a death rate of 20 per million.

The third item related to the powers of the Joint Schools Committee and the Commissioner for providing a sum to be expended in the year in the Budget, and it arose from the consideration of new bye-laws. The matter was discussed at some length and then referred back to a committee for reconsideration in the light of the debate that had taken place.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municpal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

The meeting considered a Report of the Standing Committee (already published) regarding the Commissioner's letter requesting approval to a sum of Rs. 1,08,333 being contributed by the Municipality towards the cost of a cadastral survey of Bombay proposed to be carried out by Government.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation agreed to bear one-sixth of the cost, the sum not to exceed Rs. 1,86,000 and that he be requested to inform the Government in the terms of the Standing Committee's report.

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the proposition.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S PROTEST.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that considering the way in which this matter had come before the Corporation, it was not for the Standing Committee to bring forward this proposal, but it was for the Corporation to decide it for themselves. Since he had moved for a report from the Standing Committee, two bills had been introduced in the Legislative Council, and though they were not sent to them directly, they were before them and the public in general, as they were published in the "Government Gazette," and he asked the Corporation to take them into consideration along with the Commissioner's letter. Two questions were involved in the letter before them. The first was that there was to be a survey, and nobody objected to that, but in doing that Government were going to introduce a most important provision, which was not in the Calcutta Bill, on which the present Bill was alleged to have been modelled. Of course, if the Bill had been so modelled as merely to substitue the word "Bombay," where the word "Calcutta" occurred, there could have been no objection, but Government had done a clever thing, and that was, that in reproducing in Bombay the clause giving power to Government to frame rules to carry out the purposes of the Act, they had added four short words, which were quite unknown to the Calcutta Bill, and which, as the Commissioner observed in his letter, would enable Government to adopt a procedure, which he thought must result in an inquisition into private title deeds of private owners. It was very important to know that this Bill was to be applied not only to those who paid land revenue to Government, but to all householdiers. That was what enlarged the scope of the Bill entirely and the Commissioner had been good enough to state how it would work out.

A RECORD OF RIGHTS.

Sir Pherozeshah then read the following extract from the Commissioner's letter on the point:—

The enquiry into disputed cases will be conducted by a gentleman of legal training appointed by Government. I understand it is the intention of Government shortly to legislate in the matter. I enclose a copy of paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Report, dated 20th September 1911, of the Committee appointed by Government to make proposals. It will be seen that it is proposed to maintain a central office and to make the registration of all changes and devolutions of title compulsory. This will doubtless have the effect of making entries in the survey strong evidence in the Courts of Law and this evidence will doubtless soon, if not immediately, be treated as presumptive. The record maintained will become a record of possession and it will be the duty of all public bodies such as Government, the Municipality and the Port and Improvement Trusts to seee that all correctibns which concern them are properly made.

The speaker then went on to say that in his draft letter, the Commissioner had used the words "record of rights" but subsequently he had thought it desirable to alter those words into the words "record of possession," but the Commissioner must admit that that made no difference whatever, because a record of possession must become a record of rights ultimately. What after all, was the meaning of the word "possession." It did not differ from "ownership," it did not mean "physical possession," and ultimately Mr. Curtis was obliged to say it meant "beneficial possession." Even that was not correct; it meant the person who owned it. So ultimately it came to ownership, and they could only prove that by producing their title deeds. Now that was a matter which the non-lawyer members could not easily grasp, but on this subject so strong was the feeling both in England and in India, that a special section was introduced in the Evidence Act which said that no witness shall be compelled to produce his title deeds in a court of law.

A SERIOUS THING FOR HOUSE-HOLDERS.

Now that happened here was this. The Collector would not enter the name of the party in the map unless he had given notice inquiring whether there were other claimants. Then there would be a regular legal inquiry into the title, which would be thoroughly investigated. What he meant to say was that people who might not otherwise dream of making a claim. A Hindu of a joint family, or a Mahomedan with his numerous laws,—might come forward, and they could imagine the burden of expense that might fall on a person who owned a single house, perhaps a widow, which was the case in many instances. This was a very serious thing for the householders, and they must consider whether they should not make a proper representation to Government. He did not propose to go in detail, but he wished to point out how this very point was taken in 1876, when the City Land Revenue Bill was introduced in the Council. That Bill was not so comprehensive or extensive as the present Bill, because it was to apply to parties paying land revenue, or to those who wished to have their names entered in the Collector's books. At that time, the then Advocate-General strongly objected to a similar clause, and he would read what that eminent lawyer, who subsequently went to the Privy Council, said on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill.

Sir Andrew, he proceeded said:—

I understand, Sir, that it will be open to the Council, in considering the Bill in detail, to deal with those matters which have been brought to the attention of your Excellency by the petition of the Bombay Law Society. That petition, I think, is a very important one, and will be a very great assistance to the Council in determining what effect this Bill will have on the rights of owners of land in the Island of Bombay. . . . . As to what my hon. friend Mr. Ravenscroft said about the alterations in section 37, whereby the Collector is authorised to require persons to attend before him and to give "such information as may be in their possession" with reference to their land, I can only say that I fail, after some study, to perceive the difference between the present clause and the clause as it originally stood. "The hands may be the hands of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob" all the same, and I sincerely hope when the Council comes to deal with that section it will be expunged altogether from the Bill. It is well-established law in England, and also in India, that the owner of land should not be compelled to produce his title deeds except when he is a party to a suit. I cannot see why the collector should require to look at a man's title deeds unless he wishes to establish some claim against the land; otherwise it would be merely a matter of idle curiosity. But if Government wishes to establish a claim, it ought to go to law like any one else. I have heard it said by an eminent judge that he did not think there was a title in Bombay which would pass muster with a regular conveyancer."

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that when that Bill was considered clause by clause this was what happened—and he was reading from the official report of the proceedings and he read it because Mr. Curtis had made a present of the fact of this opposition to him and had erroneously stated that in spite of that opposition the clause was allowed to remain:—

The Advocate-General said:—The Law Society object to section 37 as I stated previously. The law of India, or at all events the law of England, says that you cannot compel persons to produce their title-deeds, and it is also laid down that they cannot be compelled to disclose the particulars of their titles, and that I presume is the object of the phrase "such information as may be in their possession." I think it would be very undesirable indeed that a Collector should have any such power. It would create a great deal of annoyance and confusion, and I do not see what good could be derived from it. I think it should be omitted. Considerable discussion followed on this section up to the adjournment at 2 o'clock. On the Council reassembling, his Excellency the President said: "We have had an opportunity of conferring together on the subject of this section (37), and I think we may safely consent to its being struck out." The section was accordingly omitted.

NO SINISTER MOTIVE.

Continuing, his remarks, Sir Pherozeshah said that he did not think Government had any sinister motive in inserting these words but it might be said—after the experience they had about the Sanadi lands ever since the creation of the Improvement Trust and they commenced to acquire lands—that this investigation would enable Government to find flaws in the titles of private owners. They could not forget that at one time Government claimed that all the lands were their leasehold and not freehold and that after a long struggle it was settled by Sir Michael Webster in that remarkable case of Nowroji Beramji v. Rogers that certain lands were of a freehold tenure. It might, therefore, be said that finding flaws in the title Government might go against a party, he did not say Government intended to do it. Then it must remembered that Government treated all their title-deeds as strictly confidential and that they would never allow one title of evidence regarding the deed to be brought out. It must therefore be contended that, if they treated their deeds as confidential, a private person must not be compelled to produce his title-deed for investigation. His idea was that the whole survey could be carried out without this inquisition and if Government had referred this Bill to the High Court judges they would have found that the number of cases of disputed ownership were very few. He laid special stress on what Sir Andrew had said because no encroachment on a title should take place. Here Government would enter into an inquisition into titles of all the properties in the city and difficulty would arise in congested parts in the native town entailing great pecuniary burden and endless litigation.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

With regard to cost, their Secretary had been good enough to address the Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation and on receipt of the latter's reply it was found that the survey of suburban Calcutta cost only Rs. 1,91,000, the rates that were charged being Rs. 40 per acre in congested areas and Rs. 15 per acre in uncongested areas. Rupees six lakhs for them was a very large sum and the suburbs in Calcutta occupied a large area. A careful examination into the question of cost should also be made before they consented to pay such a large sum, which after all was a burden on the people. He, therefore, moved that the matter be referred to a committee (which was of a very representative character) with instructions to make an early report to be submitted at any adjourned meeting in January. He said that it was desirable to make the report early because their representation should reach before the Select Committee met. Afterwards it would become an uphill task to make the representation effectual in the Legislative Council.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The Municipal Commissioner, who spoke next, began by complaining that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had made play of his letter in the Council, as if it was an authoritative representation of the views of Government, when in reality that was not so.

Sir Pherozeshah: But in the meeting, Mr. Curtis accepted it as the authoritative statement of the views of Government.

Mr. Cadell: I am surprised to hear Sir Pherozeshah say so. It was true that when I was asked to make a report, I saw Mr. Curtis but this letter was never shown to him nor is it in any way an authoritative statement of the views of Government.

Sir Pherozeshah: Mr. Curtis had a copy of this letter and he had it in his hands long before.

Proceeding, the Commissioner said that however that might be, he had as a matter of fact, not been consulted by Government throughout in this matter. He had explained what his general view was in the matter. Sir Pherozeshah had referred to the change of words in his letter but that was done at the instance of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.

A GERMAN BULLETIN.

He did not wish to refer to the legal part of the question but nowadays when they were hearing a great deal about German bulletins, he would wish to say that the account given by Sir Pherozeshah was like that of a German bulletin.

Sir Pherozeshah took objection to these words, which he said, was another word for "lies."

The Commissioner said that Sir Pherozeshaw knew very well that he meant no such thing. He would, however, withdraw these words and say that it was a one-sided account. It was difficult to discuss what went on in the Legislative Council, but he thought that one thing was clear, namely, that Sir Pherozeshah was fighting the battle of the house-owners and he would still fight it there, but the question was, was he justified in fighting that battle in the Corporation? The Corporation was not one section of the population and if one section felt aggrieved, they could represent their grievances to the Legislative Council and he asked was Sir Pherozeshah justified in fighting this battle twice?

Continuing, Mr. Cadell said that he was glad to hear Sir Pherozeshah admit that at present Government had no sinister motive, but he wished to point out that the fear he had expressed had not struck any one else except him, and he thought that the fear was somewhat personal and ill-founded. They must have a record of possession, and in this connection he desired to state that there were some persons in wrongful possession but there was no fear of an inquiry into the title-deeds and he did not see any reason to delay the matter any further.

With regard to cost, the Commissioner pointed out that their share was only one-sixth and even if it cost Government more, they could not be liable to pay more than Rs. 1,86,000. If, however, the work was done quicker, the cost would be much less and their share would not come to more than Rs. 1,08,000. He also wished to state that Mr. Mackison, whom he had consulted on the subject, told him that the cost was very moderate indeed. Laughton's survey, which was over forty years old, had cost Rs. 3,13,000 and it had never gone further than Grant Road. This survey was for the whole city. Sir Pherozeshah had drawn attention to the cost in Calcutta, but about that he could say from personal experience that the suburbs were entirely an uninhabited and roadless area and if a survey for such an area cost Rs. 1,91,000 six lakhs for Bombay was not a very high sum.

Now, if they were going to refer this matter to a committee, he asked what they were going to do about other ordinary committee meetings for works of an urgent nature. If the Corporation went on multiplying committees, they would not go much further and he left it to the Corporation to decide whether they would have this matter before a committee.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

Mr. G. W. Hatch said he spoke as one who was appointed by Government on the Survey Committee and would observe that it never was the intention then, nor was it the intention now, of Government to allow any inquisition or detailed inquiry into the title deeds. Their intention was to have a cadastral survey, which connoted two things, one a plan and the other a list. Now they must put the names of "ostensible owners" against the lands in the list and he had hoped that after Sir Richard Lamb's reply, Sir Pherozeshah would be content to leave the matter to be thrashed out in Select Committee. The only question of difficulty was as to the kind of register and after Sir Richard Lamb's speech, and, in view of the fact that the Select Committee would make its report by the 15th February, he confessed he could not see any advantage to be gained by referring the matter to a committee. He thought this was hardly a matter to be dealt with by the Corporation.

"CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED."

Mr. Joseph Baptista said he could not understand both the Commissioner and Mr. Hatch opposing the amendment. So far as he could see, their representation would be an assistance to Government to see what the proper wording should be. Mr. Cadell had said that nobody had thought of this except Sir Pheroseshah Mehta, but that was a great compliment to Sir Pheroseshah that his vigilance had enabled him to detect four words in a section. They had conflicting views on the subject and at one time even the Commissioner had modified the words "record of rights" by changing them into "record of possession." The word "possession" had different meanings at different times. Mr. Curtis had said it meant "beneficial ownership," but he found it difficult to understand what that was. Mr. Hatch spoke of "ostensible owners" and it seemed to him that it was "confusion worse confounded." They should not forget that in course of time this would be an important record, so much so that after thirty or forty years it would be impossible to dispute the rights of ownership. They must therefore lay their views before Government and there was no other body better fitted to express the views of house-holders than the Corporation, 36 members of which represented the house-holders. The Commissioner called them a section of the population but were 36 members not sufficient to enable them to express their views? He could not understand why they should be prevented from making a representation, which might serve a useful purpose. He admitted that before Sir Pheroseshah Mehta made his speech in the Council, people were indifferent in the matter as they thought that this was for a survey and a survey was a good thing, but he wished to assure them that at the present moment the alarm among house-owners was immense, and if the Corporation was prevented from expressing their opinion, he was sure there would be a great deal of discontent, which it was their duty to avoid at this juncture.

With regard to cost, he agreed with what Mr. Cadell had said and he trusted that Sir Pheroseshah's amendment would be carried.

MR. CAWASJI'S REPLY.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir replying to the debate said the change of words in the Commissioner's letter was made at his instance, as he confessed he was very much impressed by Sir Pheroseshah's arguments. He understood from the reports of the debate in the Council that Mr. Curtis was prepared to accept a proviso whereby there would be no inquiry into title-deeds and as they all agreed that there should be no inquisition into private title-deeds, he for one saw no objection in their referring the matter to a committee and thus to enable Government to make the wording clear.

Sir Pheroseshah's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by an overwhelming majority, only Mr. Tod, Major Liston, Mr. Hatch and Mr. Gordon voting against it. About six members did not vote.

The Corporation then considered the Administration Report for the year 1913-14 together with the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir moved that the report and the review be recorded.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the proposition.

DECREASE IN DEATH RATE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he was rejoiced to see and he was sure the Corporation would also rejoice to see how their death rate was going lower and lower. It was in 1893, that they had a ratio of 28 per 1,000 and since then it had gone on higher and higher, so higher that in 1900, when famine and plague were very devastating, the total mortality went up to 90 per mille, and if they excluded plague deaths, it came to 85. That was partly due to immigrants from famine stricken districts who had come to Bombay and succumbed to the privations of famine. He, therefore, thought that it was a matter of great satisfaction that partly owing to their exertions, the death rate had diminished and come down to 32.7 and if they excluded plague deaths, it was 28 per mille, that was to say they had come back to the times of 1893. He hoped that this satisfactory ratio of mortality would still diminish and give them a death rate of one and a half per cent. as was in some cities of Europe. It was possible that with the new town-planning measures taken to diminish over-crowding, there might be a further reduction in the mortality. It was also exceedingly satisfactory to find that infant mortality was also diminishing and in three years there was a decline from 26 to 22. From the figures, he found that infants died most between the age of seven and twelve months and he had no doubt that the Health Officer, who took a special note of it, would continue to take steps to have that reduced.

With regard to revenue, he wished to point out that they were really improving in many respects during the last ten years. He found that the number of houses had increased by 20 per cent. notwithstanding the demolitions that were going on due to the operations of the Improvement Trust. Their assessments had also increased and the Municipality had been able to show an increase in their valuation of two crores of rupees, a considerable sum, which enabled them to deal satisfactorily with the property tax. There was no doubt that their collections had increased to the extent of 23 per cent. The revenue from other taxes had also increased in proportion and it was a source of gratification to them. That was the reason why their Budget had grown from lakhs to crores and he hoped that even this year they would recover their revenue of a crore and twenty-five lakhs in spite of the economic conditions brought about by the war.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta drew attention to a statement in the Standing Committee's review observing that grants of Rs. 5,18,000 had been sanctioned for street improvements, set-backs, etc., as against Rs. 3,22,000 which were expended and that the Standing Committee hoped a definite policy would be laid for the guidance of the executive in this matter. He further called attention to a remark of the Chief Accountant that there had been a tendency in the executive engineer's department to hasten expenditure and that there was a marked disparity in the estimates and the actual expenditure.

The Commissioner agreed with all Mr. Wacha had said and added that it must be very satisfactory to all that the monies spent through the health department had such a salutary effect, but he asked them to remember they had to fight constantly against various campaigns. The overcrowding had not decreased, the price of milk was increasing and it was a struggle against which they were doing their best to hold their own. The mortality had been reduced but they must be prepared to spend more for fresh dangers were constantly cropping up.

He concurred with Mr. Wacha's hope that their mortality would dwindle down but it would take a long time before that result was achieved.

With regard to the Chief Accountant's remark to which Sir Pherozeshah had drawn attention, he observed that the reason,—and not an excuse—for that was that the executive engineer's department was very hard-worked. However, a check would be placed on them and he hoped that such things would not recur.

The proposition was then carried.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BYE-LAWS.

The meeting next considered the new draft bye-laws relating to the schools committee. In this connection, the commissioner had written the following letter:—

I have the honour to point out that an alteration is required in the wording of bye-law No. 8. It is therein stated that the Schools Committee shall inform the Municipal Commissioner on or before the fifteenth day of October of the amount of contribution required from the Municipal Fund to make up the total amount of income required for the purpose of the budget and the Municipal Commissioner shall include such amount in his estimate of expenditure to be laid before the Standing Committee under Section 125 (a) of the Act. Under that section however it is the Commissioner's duty to prepare an estimate of the expenditure which must or should in his opinion be incurred by the Corporation in the next ensuing official year. It is not possible for his discretion and responsibility under this Section to be limited by any bye-law. If, for example, the Schools Committee were to ask for a sum which it would in the Commissioner's opinion be beyond the power of the Municipality to afford during the coming year it would be his duty to frame his budget accordingly and report the matter to the Standing Committee. Ordinarily no doubt the Commissioner would accept the Schools Committee's proposals as they stood but it is necessary that the bye-law should be worded so as to prevent its being in even an apparent conflict with the wording of the Act."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the draft bye-laws be approved and adopted.

Sir Pherozeshah said that when he moved his proposition, he was not unmindful of the Commissioner's letter, for the latter must remember that under the act a limit was put to his discretion. Therefore, so far as the constitutional side of it was concerned it was for the Corporation to lay down that certain things shall be included in the budget and it was perfectly open to the Standing Committee, while considering the budget, to reduce the amount if it thought fit to do so. With that power they had no reason to complain.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that under section 125 (a), he had to say whether in his opinion the amount must be spent or not and it was obvious that his discretion should be fettered. An instance to that point had occurred this year. He wanted to cut down the expenditure and the Schools Committee had increased theirs by about 20 per cent. He had then to meet the Committee and after great consideration he succeeded in having the amount reduced from Rs 4,98.000 to Rs. 4.50,000. They must, he submitted, frame their bye-laws in consonance with the Act. It was the Commissioner who must frame the Budget and he must continue doing so.

In view of the Commissioner's remarks, Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved and Dr. Javle seconded the amendment that the matter be referred back to a committee.

Mr. C. V. Mehta thought that the Commissioner was in the best position to see in what directions expenditure should be made and to compel him to put down certain amounts was to make it impossible for him to frame a reasonable Budget. He asked that if in a Budget there was a deficit of two lakhs and the Schools Committee asked for ten lakhs, was the Commissioner to come before them with a Budget showing a deficit of twelve lakhs?

In reply, Sir Pherozeshah pointed out that section 125 (a) gave powers to the Corporation to lay down what should be included in the Budget. There was a distinction in the words "must" and "should" and if the Commissioner's interpretation were correct the section would have said "which in his opinion must or should be incurred." But his stronger point was this. Since the creation of the Schools Committee the executive powers were shifted from the Commissioner to that committee. They must remember that the Schools Committee consisted of members of Corporation and they would give them credit of coming to the Corporation in some reasonable frame of mind. He did not pose there as a lawyer but when non-lawyers talked a good deal, he wished to state, now that the constitutional question was raised, that he was in a better position than any other member to give his opinion on this question because nobody had taken a more intimate part in framing this section than he had. He had, however, no objection to a reference back to a committee as he was always in favour of a full and patient consideration.

The amendment of Mr. Navalkar to refer the matter back to a committee was carried and the Corporation adjourned until Thursday.

BIRTHDAY OF KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

Photo by Central News.

The Bishop of Cambysopolis is seen bidding good-bye to the three children of the King and Queen of Belgium after the solemn Pontifical Mass at Westminster Cathedral.

PARISIANS AND KING ALBERT.

A sword of honour is to be offered to King Albert at Christmas in the name of the City of Paris, and in order that the gift may be truly representative of the capital subscriptions of ten centimes are asked for. The sword will be made by M. Pierre Feitu, the sculptor. Should the subscriptions received exceed the amount required the surplus will be distributed among Belgian wounded and refugees.

The "caisson," of which mention is so frequently made in war despatches, is the wheeled chest in which are carried supplementary supplies of shells for field guns. Each holds about 150 shells, and their capture is a welcome event when it is the enemy's caissons which have been taken.

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COURT-MARTIAL AT WOOLWICH.

At the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, Harold Fochtenberger, *alias* Falconer, aged 20, a German wireless engineer, of Maryon-road, Charlton, was tried by Court-martial, charged under the Defence of the Realm regulations with being in possession of wireless apparatus without the written authority of the Postmaster-General, at Thorpe Bay, Essex, and at West Kensington. The prisoner appeared at the Woolwich Police Court a fortnight ago on charges of being an unregistered alien enemy and being in possession of a revolver and wireless apparatus and was then handed over to the military authorities.

Captain Edwards (Garrison Adjutant), who prosecuted, said that the fact of the prisoner's nationality had no bearing on the case and did not influence the question of guilt.

Divisional Inspector Brown said that on November 3 he went to Messrs. Whiteley's repository at West Kensington, where four cases of wireless telegraphic apparatus bearing the name of Falconer were handed to him. In one of the cases he found a memorandum-book bearing the name of Fochtenberger and dated 1904, which contained cyphers and codes.

Mr. C. M. Pitman, who defended, said that this book of codes was copied from a boy's book.

Inspector Kyle deposed to finding in an upper room at Bertholy, Thorpe Bay, near Southend, a quantity of wireless apparatus. He also found two wires running from the roof down the water-pipe and connected to a bracket inside the room. The house was about 200 yards from the sea, which could be seen easily from the house.

Henry Mackin, an official at the works of Messrs. Siemens (Limited), where the prisoner was employed, said that the prisoner was employed in 1913, at Swinemunde, in Germany, and in 1914 at Antwerp.

Frank Davy, a wireless engineer from the G.P.O., said that the whole of the apparatus produced comprised a complete wireless installation which, with the necessary aerial and earth connexions, would be capable of communicating over a distance of 150 miles. Among the apparatus at Southend was a flash light signalling apparatus which would, under ideal conditions, be capable of signalling over three or four miles.

Cross-examined: The Southend apparatus was not a complete installation, but was quite complete for receiving purposes if connected with the necessary aerial and earth wires which could be fitted without being visible from outside the house. The apparatus at Whiteley's was a complete transmitting equipment.

A PLEA OF "GUILTY."

After an adjournment, Mr. Pitman said his attention had just been drawn to an addition made to the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act on October 16. This regulation provided that "no person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, buy, sell, or have in his possession under his control any apparatus for the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy or any component parts." In the face of that regulation there was no doubt that an offence had been committed, and the accused would therefore plead "Guilty." Neither he nor the prisoner was aware of that addition to the regulations until that day. The prisoner, though born in Germany and a German subject, his father being German, was brought to England when he was five years old, and was brought up and educated in England. Wireless telegraphy was his profession and his hobby. The apparatus at Whiteley's, though of course technically under his control, had been deposited there for more than a year, and the apparatus at Thorpe Bay was not assembled or connected up, whilst there was no evidence of the apparatus being used. The accused was, he contended, a victim of spy-mania following the scare about spies on the East coast. He had been detained for nearly three weeks on what was, after all, only a technical offence, and he submitted that it was not a case for further punishment.

The prisoner gave evidence bearing out this statement, and said he had no knowledge of the regulation.

Captain Edwards said that the accused was not ignorant that the law took special notice of wireless apparatus. Why did he fail to make any inquiries as to the regulations with regard to wireless in time of war? How was it that the prisoner, knowing he was a German and therefore liable to a certain amount of suspicion, and knowing that whilst the war was on special provisions had been made with regard to suspected persons, came to have this wireless apparatus at Thorpe Bay?

The prisoner said that he had never looked upon the apparatus at Thorpe Bay as capable of receiving messages, but he admitted that with that apparatus and the flash lamp it would be possible to communicate with persons three or four miles away. He did not know that Thorpe Bay was a proclaimed area under the Aliens Restriction Order. It did not occur to him that special precautions were required on the coast during time of war.

The President.—Knowing we were at war, have you any reason why, having all these things up in this room, you did not pack them away, knowing that all these regulations were being made?—I thought a licence was only necessary for apparatus in working order.

The President.—You left it there, all ready to be put together at any moment. You have nothing more to say about that?—No.

The decision of the Court will be made known in due course.

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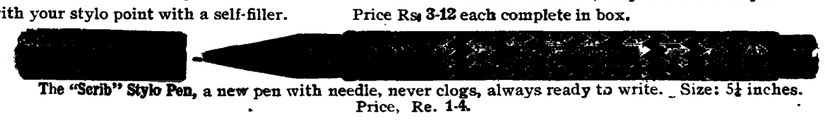

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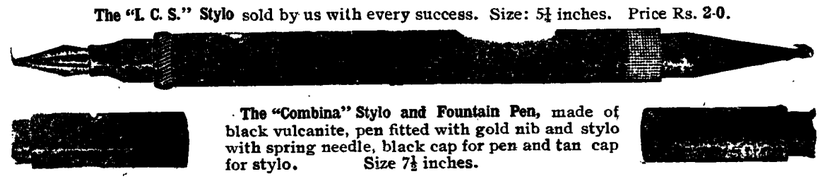

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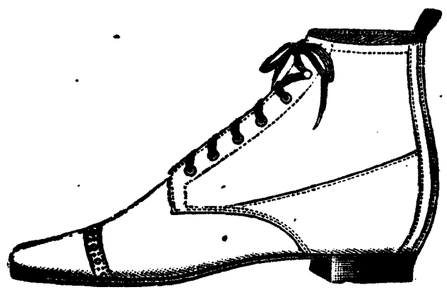

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